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A Study in County Jails in California

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State Board of Charities and Corrections

411 Call Building, San Francisco

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS-----	5
MAP OF CALIFORNIA (Insert)-----	5
CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES-----	6
REASONS FOR A STATE SYSTEM-----	9
A STUDY OF 31,000 COUNTY JAIL PRISONERS-----	18
STATISTICAL TABLES-----	25
SOME MODERN INSTITUTIONS FOR MISDEMEANANTS-----	102
LAWS SPECIALLY AFFECTING COUNTY JAILS-----	107



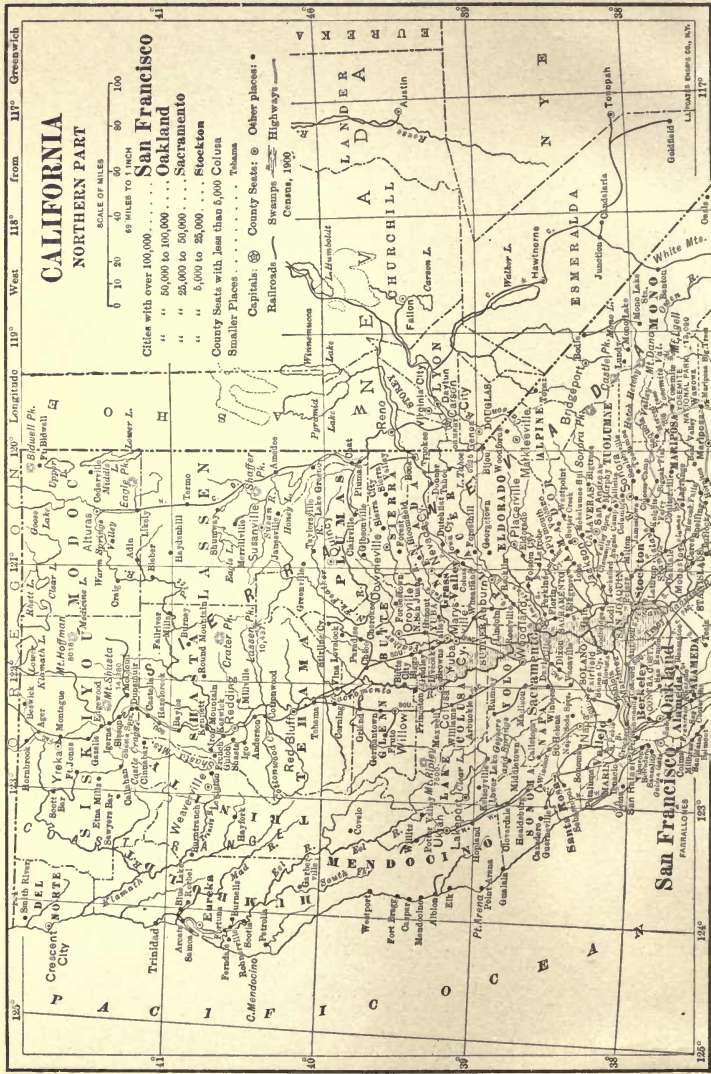


FIG. 517.

Our findings show that—

For the better care of

MISDEMEANANTS PETTY OFFENDERS CALIFORNIA NEEDS

1. Correctional institutions—agricultural and industrial—managed by the state.
2. Custodial institutions for drug habitués, inebriates, and mental defectives.
3. Indeterminate sentence for all misdemeanants.
4. Thorough examination before commitment and possible transfer from one state institution to another.

REASONS FOR A STATE SYSTEM AS OUTLINED ABOVE

1. State laws have been violated in most cases.
2. Migratory men should be cared for by the state rather than by the county.
3. The “floater custom” is merely “passing the buck.”
4. Uniformity of treatment is lacking.
5. Short sentences do little good.
6. Recidivism would be reduced.
7. Sanitary conditions could be economically introduced.
8. Enforced idleness would be displaced by useful labor.
9. Discipline would be improved.

**THE COUNTY JAIL SHOULD BE USED
for the
DETENTION OF PERSONS AWAITING TRIAL
NOT FOR THOSE SERVING SENTENCE**

GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF COUNTIES USED IN THIS BULLETIN.

Southern California.Imperial
Los AngelesOrange
RiversideSan Bernardino
San Diego

Bay Region.

Alameda
Contra Costa
MarinNapa
San Francisco
San MateoSanta Clara
Sonoma

Coast Counties (not included above).

Del Norte
Humboldt
MendocinoMonterey
San Luis Obispo
Santa BarbaraSanta Cruz
Ventura

San Joaquin Valley.

Fresno
Kern
KingsMadera
Merced
San JoaquinStanislaus
Tulare

Sacramento Valley.

Butte
Colusa
Glenn
PlacerSacramento
Solano
SutterTehama
Yolo
Yuba

Mountain Counties.

Amador
El Dorado
Lassen
ModocNevada
Plumas
San Benito
ShastaSierra
Siskiyou
Trinity
Tuolumne

COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE IS A CITY JAIL AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Alameda
Butte
Colusa
Glenn
Humboldt
Imperial
Kings
Lassen
Los AngelesMendocino
Modoc
Monterey
Riverside
Sacramento
San Benito
San Bernardino
San Diego
San FranciscoSan Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Sonoma
Yolo
Yuba

N. B.—In other counties the county jail serves also as a city jail for the county seat.

GROUPING OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO SIZE.

Large size (over 100,000).

Alameda	Los Angeles	San Francisco
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Second size (50,000 to 100,000).

Fresno	San Bernardino	San Joaquin
Sacramento	San Diego	Santa Clara

Third size (25,000 to 50,000).

Butte	Orange	Santa Cruz
Contra Costa	Riverside	Solano
Humboldt	San Mateo	Sonoma
Kern	Santa Barbara	Tulare
Marin		

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000).

Imperial	Nevada	Stanislaus
Kings	Placer	Tehama
Mendocino	San Luis Obispo	Ventura
Merced	Shasta	Yolo
Monterey	Siskiyou	Yuba
Napa		

Fifth size (less than 10,000).

Alpine	Inyo	Plumas
Amador	Lake	San Benito
Calaveras	Lassen	Sierra
Colusa	Madera	Sutter
Del Norte	Mariposa	Trinity
El Dorado	Modoc	Tuolumne
Glenn	Mono	

STATISTICAL TABLES.**Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.**

TABLE No.	1.	General classification, by groups of counties.
TABLE No.	2.	Women prisoners, by counties.
TABLE No.	3.	Ages of prisoners, by counties.
TABLE No.	4.	Birthplace of prisoners, by counties.
TABLE No.	5.	Length of time in county before arrest, by counties.
TABLE No.	6.	Same by groups of counties.
TABLE No.	7.	Same in percentages.
TABLE No.	8.	Length of time in state before arrest, by counties.
TABLE No.	9.	Same by groups of counties.
TABLE No.	10.	Same in percentages.
TABLE No.	11.	Length of time in United States before arrest.
TABLE No.	12.	Same by groups of counties and in percentages.
TABLE No.	13.	Special racial and national groups, by counties.
TABLE No.	14.	Same by groups of counties.
TABLE No.	15.	Occupations of prisoners, by counties.

Prisoners Discharged From County Jails in 1914.

TABLE No.	16.	Prisoners not charged with crime, by counties.
TABLE No.	17.	Prisoners charged with misdemeanors but not convicted, by counties, and by charges.
TABLE No.	18.	Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors, by counties, and by offenses.
TABLE No.	19.	Sentences for misdemeanors, by counties.
TABLE No.	20.	Same summarized. Counties grouped according to size.
TABLE No.	21.	Same. Counties grouped geographically.
TABLE No.	22.	Sentences for assault, by counties.
TABLE No.	23.	Same for disturbing the peace.
TABLE No.	24.	Same for drunkenness.
TABLE No.	25.	Same for petit larceny.
TABLE No.	26.	Same for vagrancy.

Additional Tables.

TABLE No.	27.	Officers, prisoners, population, area, proportions, by counties.
TABLE No.	28.	Movement of population in county jails, fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.
TABLE No.	29.	Cost of maintenance of county jails, fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.
TABLE No.	30.	Number of prisoners in county jails, June 30, 1915.
TABLE No.	31.	Same, December 31, 1915.

NEED OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MISDEMEANANTS

To Displace the County Jails as Places of Serving Sentence.

Some interesting speculations as to the causes of crime have occupied the attention of the public this year. One widely-read journal has propounded the theory that the extensive use of probation and parole was to blame for the "wave of crime" that "swept the state" in January. Doubtless the probation and parole systems are as yet far from perfect, but the State Board of Charities and Corrections has discovered a still weaker link in the chain of criminal procedure. It is the county jail. The misdemeanants who fill our county jails have received less attention from thoughtful people than have any other group of offenders.

Present methods unscientific. Under our present laws the procedure is roughly as follows: A man is arrested for vagrancy or drunkenness. Presumably he is guilty of the specific charge. He is locked up in a city or county jail and in a day or so is taken to court. If the judge be lenient, he may discharge the prisoner or give him five days in jail. If the judge be severe, he may sentence the prisoner to 60 or 90 days. All this, mind you, is done with very little reference to the man's physical or mental condition, his habits of life, past history or future possibilities. He comes out of jail sometimes better and sometimes worse physically, but usually with less ambition, less self-respect, more knowledge of vice and crime, more bitterness. In a few weeks at most he will be back again. If he is defective from birth, he is bound to fail. If he is normal, but has formed habits of recklessness, irresponsibility, intemperance and vice, the jail sentence can not replace these habits; more likely it will accentuate them. Suppose the man is not sent to jail, but is discharged with orders to leave town in an hour. How much better off is he? Granted that he has violated some law, what assurance has the community that he will not repeat the offense? He has simply gone on to the next county unknown and unwelcome. An already overdeveloped "*wanderlust*" has been gratified; hatred of organized society is increased. Instead of an upward lift, we have given the man a downward push.

Need of examination and different institutions. How much better it would be if we examined the man to determine his heredity and his habits, his physical condition, the circumstances attendant upon his lawbreaking, his occupation, his financial status, whence he came and why. Then some intelligent opinion might be formed as to the man's real needs. But whatever his needs may be, can a county jail meet them? Obviously not. What jail is a sanatorium for the physically sick? What jail teaches trades or even habits of work? What jail

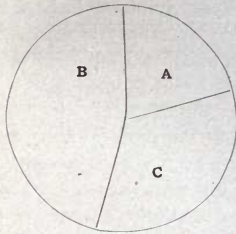
segregates the mentally defective? What jail is prepared to care for the insane, the inebriate or the drug habitué? In addition to knowledge of the misdemeanants we need institutions of a new type for their care. For the unemployed, incidental offenders, we need lodging houses and labor exchanges. (These, indeed, are not altogether lacking, but what we have are inadequate.) For the mentally defective, we need permanent commitment to institutions of the farm-colony type. For the inebriates and drug habitués, we need indefinite commitment to places of a similar nature, with more provision for medical care. For the normal but rebellious men, we need an indeterminate sentence to institutions industrial and agricultural in character where discipline and training are emphasized.

CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS SHOULD BE WARDS OF THE STATE.

They violate state laws. Misdemeanants should be wards of the state because most of them who are sentenced to jail have violated state laws rather than local ordinances. The United States Government has the custody of persons charged or convicted with violating federal laws. Why is it less logical for the state to have the custody of persons who violate its laws? The exact proportions of offenders against the Penal Code and of those who break some city or county ordinance can not be stated. But it should suffice to say that four of the five leading offenses are violations of the Penal Code. They are: Assault (P. C. 240-246); disturbing the peace (P. C. 415); petit larceny (P. C. 484 ff); and vagrancy (P. C. 647). Drunkenness in a public place, the last of the five principal misdemeanors, is covered by local ordinances. Of the remaining 29 offense groups listed in our tabulation, 23 represent primarily the breaking of state laws. Hence, without exact statistics, we are very sure that a large majority of those who receive jail sentences have violated the Penal Code and are on this ground properly wards of the state. The legislature of Indiana in 1913 accepted the logic of this argument and established a state institution for misdemeanants (Indiana, Acts of 1913. Chap. 236, approved March 14, 1913), thus setting a precedent for California.

Residents of the State but of no particular county. Fully one-third of the men imprisoned in county jails have not been in the county over a week before their arrest. At least this is the result of a study of over 30,000 prisoners held in county jails in the course of the year 1914. Furthermore, nearly one-half of them had not been in the county where they were apprehended more than one month. Over against this fact is

our discovery that three-fourths of these men had been in California more than a year, and over one-half of them had been in the State more than five years. These figures show rather strikingly that the people (97 per cent men) imprisoned in our county jails belong for the most part to the State but are not residents of any particular county.



Legend.

Less than one year in the State	21.3% (A)
Over one year in State, less than one year in county	42.5% (B)
Over one year in county	36.2% (C)

FIG. 1.

Figure 1 shows graphically that over one-half of the men who had been in California over a year had not been that length of time in the county where arrested. A detailed statement of these facts appears in Tables 7 and 10. This figure does not take account of the three largest counties where most transients go only to the city jails.

"Floater" custom. This fact is tacitly and sometimes avowedly admitted by courts and peace officers in their widespread use of the "floater" custom. Considerably over one-half of the men booked on misdemeanor charges were not convicted at all. For the offense of vagrancy only 30 per cent received jail sentences, and in four San Joaquin Valley counties only 5 per cent of the men charged with vagrancy were convicted at all. In round numbers these counties "floated" 2,200 out of 2,300 men. They were taken to court and dismissed on the condition of leaving town in a few hours or put on probation or given a suspended sentence under the same condition. The reasons are that the jails are full, the men are known to be nonresidents, and the cry of the taxpayers for economy is answered by officials who are forced to be penny wise and pound foolish. Sometimes the prisoner is taken to court and dismissed, "with orders to disappear," this being the entry in the jail register. Sometimes a jail sentence is imposed, but suspended on condition that the "undesirable citizen" leave town within a few hours. Sometimes a vagrant is paroled. This, of course, is a joke, because he immediately moves on to some other community and is lost sight of. We are informed that in some cases the prisoner is never taken to court at all, but is shown the open door and told to get out. Occasionally individuals and gangs are turned away without being

arrested. This practice we have witnessed ourselves. The secretary was in the city of Marysville last year when a large number of men—perhaps 200—were driven out by the officers. The test of whether a man should be compelled to move on or not was the possession of a meal ticket or a receipt for room rent.

We find frequently such records as the following in jail registers: "ordered to disappear," "floated," "ordered to leave town in half an hour," "ordered to leave town in two hours." No county is willing to assume the burden of caring for all offenders or alleged offenders who happen inside its borders. Probably no county ought to undertake this task, but somebody should and that body is the state.

Local authorities are coming to recognize that the problem is beyond them. Last fall representatives of several southern California counties met to consider a plan of co-operation in dealing with vagrants. They talked of joint support of certain officers and detention camps at points of entry into their territory. So far as we know, the plan was never put into effect, and any way its main value is that it constitutes an admission of failure of the present methods of handling misdemeanants in general and vagrants in particular.

Present methods not uniform. There is great lack of agreement as to who should be arrested, who convicted, and what treatment should be given the convicted man.

Variation in arrests. To begin with, some officers are much more zealous in the making of arrests than are others. Taking the State as a whole, there were imprisoned in city and county jails (Table No. 27), during the fiscal year 1914-1915, 712 persons for every 10,000 of the entire population. But in 19 counties there were less than 100 prisoners per 10,000 of the population, while in 7 counties the ratio exceeded 1,000 per 10,000. In Yuba County it went above 2,000. Surely there is not so great a difference in the criminality of the several counties, nor do the main lines of travel furnish adequate explanation. Fundamentally, this Table No. 27 shows tremendous variation in the policies of peace officers with reference to two groups of men: itinerant casual laborers and vagrants. In some counties the ruling idea seems to be to lock up every doubtful character, while in others leniency is the rule. There is no settled policy for the entire State. Officers in each community are feeling their way in the dark. Their experiments are varied, but not generally successful.

Variation in convictions. Not only does the proportion of arrests vary; the percentage of convictions likewise shows a wide range. Comparing counties where there is also a city jail at the county seat, we find 78 per cent of convictions among men booked on misdemeanor charges

at the county jail in Sacramento, but only 43 per cent of convictions in Santa Clara County. Comparing counties where the county jail also does duty for the city, we find 85 per cent of convictions in Placer, but only 5 per cent in Stanislaus. The following diagram will make this more vivid:

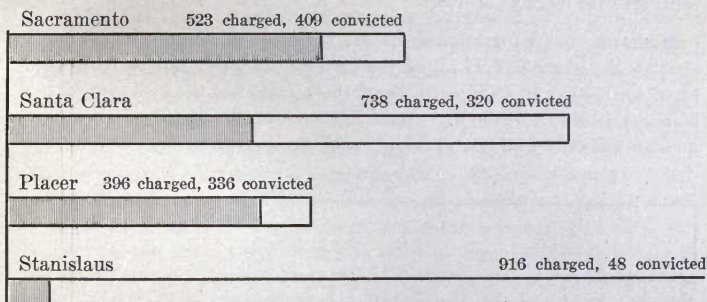


FIG. 2.

The scale in Figure 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch per 100 prisoners. The shaded portions represent convicted prisoners, the light portions men charged with misdemeanors but subsequently released without conviction. The facts for other counties are set forth in Table No. 19.

Variation in sentences. County jail sentences in 1914 ranged from 2 hours to 2 years. For a single offense—vagrancy—they varied from 1 day to 6 months. Less striking but more significant are the differences in typical sentences.

Averages. The lowest average sentence, 15 days, was found in Marin County; the highest average, 123 days, in Colusa. Less extreme variations are San Luis Obispo, 18 days, Sacramento, 80 days. For disturbing the peace the average sentence varied from 12 days in Marin to 104 days in Madera. In Orange County the drunks get an average of 7 days in jail, while the same offenders in Santa Clara get 59 days. For petit larceny the averages ran from 41 days in Fresno to 120 days in Orange and 122 days in Santa Clara. Vagrants were sentenced on the average for 12 days in Riverside County and 90 days in Sacramento.

Modes. The modal sentence likewise displays great variation. In 10 counties it was 10 days. In 18 counties it was 30 days. The lowest mode was 5 days (Sonoma and Marin) and the highest 150 days (Glenn and Modoc). Let us illustrate this in another way. Of the men sentenced for disturbing the peace in Marin County, 43 per cent went to jail

for 5 days and 82 per cent for 10 days or less. In San Bernardino, on the other hand, 44 per cent "got" 30 days and 38 per cent got more than 30 days, thus reversing the proportion in Marin. Sixty-three per cent of the sentences for vagrancy in Fresno were for 10 days or less, and 33 per cent were for exactly 10 days, while in Sacramento 60 per cent were for 60 days or over.

Medians. As a further test of the variations in sentences, we have studied the medians. If all of the men sentenced to jail in 1914 were lined up according to the length of their sentence, the sentence of the man at the middle of the line would be the median. In four counties the median was only 10 days, while in four other counties it was 60 days.

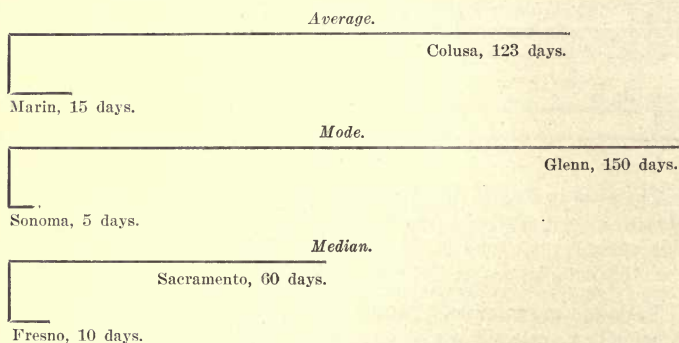


FIG. 3. Variations in Typical Sentences.

The preceding statements are based on Tables 19-26. Facts such as these just presented lead us to suspect that the treatment of misdemeanants is determined by the disposition of the judge, his theory of punishment, or the capacity of the jail, but not by a settled policy based on knowledge of the real needs of these men. This striking lack of uniformity is an argument for a state system, as outlined before, to take the place of the present county jail system.

Short sentences of little value. Although practice varies from one county to another, nevertheless a high percentage of convicted men serve very short sentences. Roughly speaking, one-fourth of the men serve 10 days or less and two-thirds serve 30 days or less. (See Tables 20 and 21.) Remembering that many of these men have firmly fixed habits of idleness, or at best of intermittent work, excessive use of drugs and liquors and other vices, the significance of these short sentences becomes appalling. Such habits are not broken in 10 days nor in 30; much less are they replaced by industry and sobriety. For that matter, it is

unlikely that any amount of time in the average jail will reform the habitual vagrant, drunk, drug habitué or petty thief. Then, again, it is likely that a considerable number of misdemeanants are feeble-minded. For these nothing will suffice except permanent institutional care. Almost nothing good can be said for the short sentence.

Recidivism. Recidivism in particular marks the failure of present methods of handling misdemeanants. It is the boast of many a man that he has been in half the jails of the State. Unfortunately records do not enable us to make general statistical statements in this regard, but we have made one very interesting study in San Francisco. Out of 500 women sent to the county jail at Ingleside, 36 were there more than three times in three years. The average number of commitments was 9, and one woman was sent out 18 times to serve sentences ranging from 10 days to 6 months. Drunkenness and vagrancy were the most frequent charges, with a sprinkling of petit larceny and assault. These women spent an average of one-third of their time serving sentence in the county jail, and one woman spent nearly two-thirds of her time there. Just to feed her cost the city and county of San Francisco about \$175, and the meals of the 36 recidivists cost about \$2,200. This, mind you, takes no account of those who have been in other jails. It is exceedingly unfortunate that there are no records to enable us to get at this whole matter exactly, for the chances are that the number of *different* people who go to jail in the course of a year is much smaller than the total of 170,000. Also it is probable that the time spent in jail by many of these recidivists would amount to a considerable fraction of each year. Hence to place them for long periods of time in state institutions would not cost much more than intermittent confinement in local jails. Moreover, by subtracting the costs of frequent arrests and trials and the value of productive work they could do in state industrial institutions, it is almost certain that we would reduce the cost of caring for petit offenders.

Sanitary conditions often poor. In regard to *physical condition* we have some very good jails—as jails go—and some that are very bad. Sacramento, Yolo, Humboldt, San Diego, and Alameda counties have jails which are almost invariably found to be clean, light, and well ventilated, with the prisoners segregated to a considerable degree. San Bernardino has two prison camps where men work on the roads eight hours a day, eat plenty of good, wholesome food, sleep in tents, and receive 35 cents a day for their labor. The equipment in these camps is far from ideal, but they represent a real advance in the handling of petty offenders. On the other hand there are conditions which are almost inexcusably bad.

Imperial County Jail consists of one room with a single cage of four cells about 7 by 9 by 7 feet. There are four bunks in each cell, thus accommodating, in a very crowded manner, 16 prisoners. However, we have counted 30 men in this cellroom and are informed by the sheriff that it has held as many as 44. There is one toilet in the corner. This was stopped up at the time of one inspection and sewage was running out over the floor. There is one bathtub in fair condition. Blankets are furnished and most of the prisoners sleep on the floor or on top of the cage. During part of the year men serving time work on the roads, which is a great boon to all except the professional tramp and the I. W. W.

San Joaquin County Jail at Stockton was built 25 years ago to accommodate 80 prisoners. It is fireproof, but not sanitary. The vermin, instead of being kept out by examination of incoming prisoners, are sprayed with antigermin, the odor of which pervades the entire jail. The law regarding segregation is not complied with, and we have seen Negroes, Chinese, and white men in the same cell. Witnesses, men awaiting trial, and those serving time are sometimes kept together in the basement cells where there is not a particle of furniture. They sit and sleep on the cement floors over which are spread dirty mattresses and blankets. The light is so poor that it is practically impossible to read. The food consists of mush, syrup and bread in the morning and stew and coffee and bread in the afternoon.

Taking the State as a whole, one-half of our county jails are dark and poorly ventilated, one-third have inadequate bathing facilities, one-third are overcrowded at some time during the year, and five-sixths are violating the state law as to segregation which requires: four separate departments for (1) men awaiting trial, (2) men serving sentence, (3) witnesses, etc., (4) women. These difficulties might conceivably all be met by local authorities, but the expense necessary to overhaul the unsatisfactory county jails would suffice to equip several really worth while state institutions. The latter would be a good investment, the former would bring but poor returns. Physical conditions of the jails are tabulated in detail in our Sixth Biennial Report, page 128 ff.

Enforced idleness injurious. Enforced idleness is one of the worst features of the present method of handling misdemeanants. The great majority of convicted men are simply locked up in cages like wild animals. They may twiddle their thumbs, they may exchange stories of criminal experience, they may gloat over perverted justice, they may brood over wrongs done them by society, or they may sit in pious penitence! The table on page 137 of our Sixth Biennial Report shows

only 8 jails out of 58 providing anything like regular work, and in most of these only a fraction of the convicted men are employed. But how can we expect idleness to reform any one? Men in jail, like other human beings, have impulses which must find some means of expression. If circumstances repress the normal outlet, some perverted expression of a perfectly natural impulse will come forth. Hence the tendency of jail life must be to fix and multiply bad habits; to exaggerate inherited weaknesses. Every educator knows that bad habits are broken only by putting good ones in their places. Yet we try to cure the wayward man by repression instead of directing his energies actively into socially useful channels.

The employment of county jail prisoners is already provided for by law (Penal Code, Sec. 1613, and Political Code, Sec. 4041, subdivision 29), yet this is rarely done. San Bernardino, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, San Joaquin, Solano, and a few other counties employ part of their prisoners outside the jails. In some cases there is no means of employing prisoners. In many more there are not enough prisoners to be employed without great loss financially. It is hard to find satisfactory men to handle convict labor, and if this be done by local authorities the caliber of guards and foremen is apt to be below that of men who could be secured by the state for larger institutions. The argument for a series of local rock-piles, while not lacking in force, fails to take account of the fact that the rock-pile has been found financially unprofitable, and that it fails utterly to arouse the interest of the men. As a means of developing self-respect and habits of industry the rock-pile is a complete failure.

Discipline impossible in average jail. This enforced idleness combines with a crude congregate system of handling prisoners to make discipline a farce. Who would think of locking a lot of men up in an empty room and expect them not only to behave, but to improve themselves? Lifting themselves by their bootstraps would be easy in comparison. Yet this same impossible result is presumably supposed to come from a jail sentence. As a matter of fact, vicious practices are indulged in. We have seen prisoners playing "penny ante" in one of the largest jails in the State. The "Kangaroo Court" has been found in a dozen jails of the State. This is an organization of prisoners for holding mock trials. As a form of self-government and a means of enforcing cleanliness and order in congregate jails it is not altogether bad; but it has possibilities of injustice which make it an institution to

be condemned. These facts appear from the "Rules of the Kangaroo Court" of Kern County, which follow:

January 1, 1915.

"I. All persons entering here shall be searched by the sheriff of the Kangaroo Court.

II. The judge has the power to fine an inmate from one to five dollars, to be used for tobacco and sugar for inmates.

III. All persons must bathe and wash their clothes at least once a week.

IV. Throwing rubbish or spitting on the floor is strictly forbidden.

V. Inmates must keep away from the door and windows unless wanted there.

VI. Noise must cease at 10 p.m., remaining so until 7 a.m.

VII. The judge shall appoint inmates to do necessary work each week.

VIII. Any person disobeying above rules shall be punished as the judge sees fit.

These rules have been approved by the Sheriff of Kern County." Such rules appear innocent enough on the surface, but they are easily made the basis of extortion and persecution.

Schools of crime. When all sorts of men are thrown together in a cage or "bull-pen," is it any wonder that our jails are not only breeding places for disease and vermin but also veritable schools of crime? Where outside of a jail would a life of vice and crime be so glowingly portrayed? Where else would methods of evading justice be so eagerly discussed? Where else would a youthful offender so easily make the acquaintance of hardened criminals? What more appropriate place could be selected for initiation into the fraternity of enemies of society?

A STUDY OF 31,000 COUNTY JAIL PRISONERS.

A large proportion of the facts on which the preceding section is based is derived from a statistical study of 31,000 prisoners, who were received in the county jails of California during the year 1914. The data concerning sentences served, etc., appertain to prisoners *discharged* in 1914 and hence represent approximately, though not quite exactly, the same group.*

*The figures for Alameda County are all for prisoners *received* in 1914. The figures for San Luis Obispo refer to persons received and discharged in the fiscal year 1914-1915.

The data were collected from uniform registers kept in the various county jails. This work was done in the main by the secretary and one of the agents of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, who used rough tabulation sheets and transcribed the results to blanks for each separate county. The study in Los Angeles County was made by students of the University of Southern California under the direction of Professor E. S. Bogardus. In Alameda County the same work was done by students of the University of California under the direction of Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto. These two county studies involved a card record of each separate prisoner from which correlated statistical tables were later made by the students. The final tabulations were done in the office of the board under the immediate direction of the secretary. This work was begun in January, 1915, and continued with some interruptions through March, 1916. The data cover 52 of the 58 counties of the State. The six counties not studied have a total population of only 27,000, and have altogether not more than 200 prisoners a year. Hence this investigation may be said practically to cover all the prisoners held in the county jails of California in one year. There are many questions unanswered by this study and they are left frankly unanswered, because the necessary data are not yet available.

General classification. From Table No. 1 it is seen that the prisoners studied fall into three nearly equal parts: convicted misdemeanants, unconvicted misdemeanants, felons and federal prisoners. Lodgers, witnesses, insane, and juveniles are numerous, but constitute a rather small proportion of the whole body.

Women. From Table No. 2 it is seen that only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the prisoners studied were women. In Tables Nos. 30 and 31 the proportion of women is 4 per cent and $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, respectively. Taken together these tables show that the number of women prisoners is always very small, and that the real problem has to do with male offenders.

Ages. Table No. 3 shows that county jail prisoners are pretty well distributed over the various age groups. The fact that 11,500 were under 30 years of age suggests the possibility of doing some really constructive work under a different system. But when we consider that these younger offenders, of whom 3,500 were not over 21, are not kept separate from the older men, we must realize the inadequacy of present arrangements.

In explanation of Table No. 3, the classification—except as to the first group—was selected with a view to the ease of tabulating from the register. When the first group was made to include those whose age is given as 21, it was felt that youthful vagrants would probably try to

appear to be of age as a matter of pride. Since beginning the tabulation we have come to believe that this error is in a measure offset by the men past twenty-one who hope in the Juvenile Court to escape the severe penalty which might be meted out in the Superior or Police Court. The individual statements of age are known to vary greatly from the truth. Some prisoners apparently tell the officer "any old thing" to have the questioning over with, or "to see what they can put over." Some probably give a greater age with the hope of leniency. Moreover, many of the jailers regard the securing of this information as a joke and make little effort to get at the truth. Some prisoners are so drunk when arrested that they do not know their own age. It might be learned the next day, but a good many jailers are indifferent and do not try. In spite of these numerous difficulties and sources of error we believe that the *groupings* are approximately correct.

Birthplace. Table No. 4 shows that a little over one-third of the county jail prisoners studied were foreign born. This proportion obtains with considerable uniformity throughout the State, running higher in such counties as Fresno and San Diego, but dropping to one-fourth in the smallest counties.

In tabulating data concerning place of birth we might well have indicated the particular country in which foreigners were born. That this was not done is due to the fact that the small staff had to limit its task at some point, and this was one of the arbitrary boundaries. The item "this county" does not appear to represent the facts very completely. While we might expect to find a very small number of prisoners arrested in their native county, the number appears to be smaller than it really is because some jailers record nothing more specific than the state. The accuracy of the "place of birth" data is, however, made greater than of those concerning age. Still they are not exact, for there is more or less jesting, deliberate misrepresentation and ignorance.

Time in county. Tables Nos. 5, 6, and 7 show in striking fashion the preponderance of the transient or migratory element among our petty offenders. While 43.6 per cent of all prisoners had been in the county a year before their arrest, it must be remembered that this figure does not include the enormous numbers of misdemeanants who never get beyond the city jails. Where there is no city jail at the county seat the proportion is more representative; and so we find in San Joaquin County that over one-half of the prisoners had not been in the county more than a week before landing in jail. This proportion may seem unnaturally high, but 35 per cent of *all* county jail prisoners had been in the county where arrested not to exceed one week, and 45 per cent were residents of one month or less.

As a matter of fact, the correct figures are unquestionably higher still, for we are sure that most of those unaccounted for in the jail registers are migratory men. In a great many cases this column in the register has been left blank. The jailers explain that the fellows have not been around long enough to make it worth while to put it down! Another excuse is that the men do not tell the truth and no one in the county knows them. These facts lead us to believe that the numbers of those who have been in a given county a very short time before their arrest are very much greater than the tables would make them appear. It is unlikely that there are compensating errors due to men understating the length of time they have been in the county, although this undoubtedly occurs in isolated cases.

Time in State. It is most interesting to compare Tables Nos. 8, 9, and 10 with those just now under consideration. Whereas a very high proportion of the prisoners had not been in the county more than a few days, only 21.6 per cent had been in the State less than a year. These data are believed to be fairly accurate.

Time in United States. Students of immigration will be interested in Tables Nos. 11 and 12, which show that the great bulk of foreign-born prisoners had been in this country long enough to become naturalized. In San Diego, a great many of the recent arrivals were held for the federal authorities on account of illegal entry or smuggling, but in no other county do the statistics appear to be influenced in this way. Hence it is important to call attention to the 500 prisoners who had not been in this country over a year. Correlated statistics for San Francisco show that one-half of these were convicted of vagrancy. Whether this would apply to the State as a whole we do not know. It is also important to note that three-sevenths of all the foreign-born prisoners in San Francisco were convicted of vagrancy (including begging).

In the statistical tables the category "all others" includes both those who had been in the United States over 10 years and those whose length of residence in this country is unknown. This combination is perhaps unfortunate, but it was rendered necessary by the way in which some of the data were collected. There is some compensation in the fact that many of those unaccounted for in the jail registers are known to have been in this country for more than 10 years.

Special racial and national groups. (Tables Nos. 13 and 14.) In the uniform jail register there is a column labeled "race." Under this head there have been found all sorts of classifications and designations. In order to arrive at some sort of uniformity the enumerators have compiled these data under the rather specific heads, Mexican, Indian, etc. This was made possible by comparing the record in the "race" column

with that in the "place of birth" space. For example, a man registered as "brown" and born in Mexico is counted in the tabulation as "Mexican." Likewise the terms "yellow" and "red" have been abandoned as entirely too indefinite.

Occupations. The figures in Table No. 15 represent very nearly the records as they stand in the several jail registers. It might have been desirable to classify them as is done by the United States Bureau of the Census, but this was not done. Instead, the occupations listed represent those encountered most frequently in the registers. Engineers may be electrical, civil, railroad or stationary. Other doubtful categories are found, but the outstanding fact, in spite of inevitable inaccuracies, is the very large proportion of unskilled laborers. Over one-half of the prisoners are listed as common laborers. To these should be added many counted as "unknown" and "miscellaneous." The significance of this fact lies in the well known connection between lack of occupational training and unemployment, and between unemployment and petty crime. Apparently one line of effort for the prevention of crime lies in vocational guidance and industrial education.

Offenses. No special effort was made to classify the men charged with felonies as to the offense or disposition, because when they are convicted, with rare exceptions they are sent to a state prison. The jail registers also show 2,400 prisoners held as witnesses, insane, suspects, lodgers and juveniles without any specific charge. As a matter of fact, the total number of such persons detained is considerably larger, but they are frequently not "booked" at all. Table No. 16 shows the classification of those registered.

Tables 17, 18 and 19 show the disposition of prisoners charged with the 25 leading misdemeanors. "Misdemeanors not classified" include in the case of San Francisco 265 drug habitués convicted of violating the state poison law. Some jailers failed to specify the offense in many cases. Hence this miscellaneous group is unduly large. However, it is clear that the most frequent petty offenses are: vagrancy, drunkenness, disturbing the peace, petit larceny and assault. We have therefore made special tables showing the disposition of prisoners charged with each of these five misdemeanors. In these tables (Nos. 22-26) the figures for the smaller counties are not itemized, but the totals are given.

Officers. So far the discussion has dealt only with the prisoners. Table No. 27 throws some interesting light on the officers—the sheriffs and their deputies.

Deputies paid by sheriff. In 25 counties there are no deputy sheriffs paid by the county. The sheriff himself hires such deputies as he feels he needs and can afford out of his own salary and fees. With

one exception these counties are below the 25,000 mark in population. Eight are between 10,000 and 25,000. Sixteen are below 10,000. Hence this is in the main a problem of rural government. However, these counties include such towns as Modesto (population 4,034), San Luis Obispo (5,157) and Woodland (3,187). The sheriffs' salaries in these 25 counties range from \$700 in Alpine, to \$6,000 in Nevada and Placer. The arrangement is essentially one of farming out this office.

Average salaries. The average sheriff's salary is \$4,200, in addition to which he receives the \$5 per diem for transporting persons to state institutions, various fees for service in civil cases and whatever he can clear on the feeding of prisoners. It would be very conservative to estimate \$1,000 a year for these perquisites. Compare this income of \$5,000 to \$6,000 per annum, with \$2,000, which is the average salary paid to county superintendents of schools, according to the 1915 Blue Book. Compare the requirements of previous training and executive ability, and it is clear that sheriffs receive compensation out of all proportion to the relative value of their services. The average deputy sheriff's salary is \$1,170, which appears to be a reasonable rate.

Relative number of deputies. The ratio of paid deputies to the population is for the State as a whole, 11 to every 100,000. The variations which occur are to be accounted for by differences in area, number of prisoners handled, etc. It is also important to bear in mind that extra deputies are sworn in for special purposes, and unpaid deputies who depend on their expense accounts for remuneration.

In San Bernardino County we know that a good deal of work is done by unsalaried deputies who doubtless make up for the lack of salary in various round-about ways. One of these men said to us: "I know how to fix up my expense account, and they always do the right thing by me." This same unsalaried deputy told us of another deputy (whether salaried or not we do not remember) who made a long trip out in the desert to serve some papers. He received the customary ten cents a mile and county gasoline, driving his own machine. He also charged \$2.50 an hour for taking along another county officer. Thus he must have spent a very profitable day.

Ratio of prisoners to population. The ratio of prisoners to population includes both county and city jails so far as they are known. A small number of city jails failed to report, and we have used estimates in these cases. Our figures are approximately correct. For the State as a whole, local jails received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, 170,000 prisoners, or 712 for every 10,000 of the population. Taking the counties by groups the ratio decreases irregularly as the

density of population decreases, showing that petty offenders as well as more serious criminals center in the cities. In the three largest counties the ratio is 918; in the next six it is 803; in counties with population between 25,000 and 50,000 it is 394; in the twenty smallest counties it is 182.

In individual counties, however, we find enormous variations. In San Francisco the ratio is 1103; in Alameda, only 319. Going on down through counties of smaller and smaller population, we find in San Bernardino, 1146; in Santa Clara, only 472; in Santa Barbara, 665; in Tulare, only 141; in Yuba, 2056; in Nevada, only 33; in Madera, 1464; in Tuolumne, only 18. These tremendous differences demand more of an explanation than we are yet able to give. Leniency of some officers and severity of others may be taken for granted. Public opinion with reference to itinerant casual laborers and vagrants undoubtedly varies greatly. The fact of being on or off the main lines of travel is certainly a factor. Racial and industrial considerations must also receive attention. All in all, we are just learning where to look to find out why 170,000 persons were imprisoned in this State last year.

N. B.—The above information is drawn from the Statutes of 1915, California Blue Book for 1913-1915, United States Census for 1910, and reports of sheriffs, city marshals and chiefs of police for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915; these reports being made direct to the office of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Tables Nos. 28-31 are based on the reports of sheriffs sent to the office of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. They are included in this bulletin for comparative purposes. These correspond to the statistics regularly included in the biennial report of this board.

This study is not exhaustive by any means, but it suggests a few of the sources of crime. Lack of vocational guidance, lack of industrial training and irregular employment are most apparent. The natural consequences are vagrancy, vicious associates, addiction to alcohol and drugs, and petty thieving. Doubtless many misdemeanants are cases of feeble-mindedness or dementia præcox. This is a question, however, which our present study has merely opened. Future investigations in the field of psychology and psychiatry must be made before we can have exact knowledge of the sources of our petty offenders. However, we have brought together facts which show the futility of present methods of handling misdemeanants and which point the way to a better system.

TABLE No. 1.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

Territory	Charged with misdemeanors			Charged with felonies, and U. S. prisoners.	Not charged with crime-----	Totals-----
	Not convicted	Convicted	Total			
Totals -----	9,691	11,017	20,708	8,459	2,405	31,572
Bay region -----	956	3,936	4,892	882	380	6,154
Southern California -----	1,577	2,708	4,285	3,014	641	7,940
Coast -----	582	1,004	1,586	630	204	2,420
San Joaquin Valley -----	6,052	1,897	7,949	2,627	851	11,427
Sacramento Valley -----	425	1,242	1,667	1,085	177	2,929
Mountains -----	99	230	329	221	152	702
Large counties -----	969	2,998	3,967	2,103	190	6,260
Total, excluding large counties---	8,722	8,019	16,741	6,356	2,215	25,312
Second size counties-----	3,311	3,217	6,528	3,728	640	10,896
Third size counties-----	2,291	2,294	4,585	1,463	1,015	7,063
Fourth size counties-----	2,126	2,017	4,143	1,033	407	5,583
Fifth size counties-----	994	491	1,485	132	153	1,770

TABLE No. 2.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 WOMEN.

Counties	Charged with crime	Witnesses	Insane	Total female	Male prisoners
Grand totals -----	900	11	143	1,052	29,950
Large size (over 100,000)-----	303	1	0	304	5,388
Alameda -----	24	0	0	24	731
Los Angeles (568 unknown)-----	102	0	0	102	2,488
San Francisco -----	177	1	0	178	2,169
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)-----	326	8	33	367	10,529
Fresno -----	97	3	15	115	3,776
Sacramento -----	37	0	17	54	1,156
San Bernardino -----	35	3	0	38	1,477
San Diego -----	64	2	0	66	1,052
San Joaquin -----	47	0	0	47	2,025
Santa Clara -----	46	0	1	47	1,043
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)-----	194	2	87	283	6,780
Butte -----	15	1	7	23	231
Contra Costa -----	1	0	0	1	215
Humboldt -----	4	0	11	15	177
Kern -----	95	0	10	105	1,687
Marin -----	0	0	4	4	249
Orange -----	19	1	7	27	1,045
Riverside -----	4	0	13	17	286
San Mateo -----	4	0	0	4	476
Santa Barbara -----	5	0	11	16	464
Santa Cruz -----	6	0	6	12	314
Solano -----	8	0	0	8	583
Sonoma -----	23	0	14	37	525
Tulare -----	10	0	4	14	528
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)-----	69	0	14	83	5,500
Imperial -----	0	0	0	0	774
Kings -----	16	0	0	16	270
Mendocino -----	4	0	2	6	239
Merced -----	5	0	1	6	580
Monterey -----	4	0	0	4	276
Napa -----	0	0	0	0	451
Nevada -----	2	0	1	3	58
Placer -----	4	0	0	4	443
San Luis Obispo ¹ -----	13	0	4	17	586
Shasta -----	1	0	3	4	138
Siskiyou -----	3	0	2	5	93
Stanislaus -----	9	0	0	9	1,028
Tehama -----	0	0	0	0	28
Ventura -----	7	0	0	7	252
Yolo -----	0	0	0	0	117
Yuba -----	1	0	1	2	167

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Counties	Charged with crime	Witnesses	Insane	Total female	Male prisoners
Fifth size (less than 10,000)-----	8	0	9	17	1,753
Alpine -----					
Amador -----	1	0	2	3	50
Calaveras -----					
Colusa -----	0	0	0	0	34
Del Norte -----	2	0	1	3	32
El Dorado -----	0	0	0	0	37
Glenn -----	0	0	2	2	42
Inyo -----					
Lake -----					
Lassen -----	1	0	1	2	64
Madera -----	0	0	0	0	1,221
Mariposa -----					
Modoc -----	0	0	1	1	48
Mono -----					
Plumas -----	2	0	0	2	27
San Benito -----	2	0	0	2	116
Sierra -----	0	0	0	0	16
Sutter -----	0	0	0	0	35
Trinity -----	0	0	2	2	8
Tuolumne -----	0	0	0	0	23

¹Fiscal year 1914-15.

TABLE No. 3.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.

AGES.

Counties	21 and under	22-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over	Un-known	Total known
Grand totals -----	3,487	8,188	6,973	4,480	3,615	4,829	26,743
Large size (over 100,000)----	792	1,664	1,376	888	632	908	5,352
Alameda -----	166	233	189	102	59	6	749
Los Angeles -----	508	870	550	295	158	777	2,381
San Francisco -----	118	561	637	491	415	125	2,222
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	1,346	3,140	2,529	1,453	1,085	1,343	9,553
Fresno -----	285	1,017	879	593	429	688	3,203
Sacramento -----	159	251	233	149	88	330	880
San Bernardino -----	320	607	335	143	96	14	1,501
San Diego -----	153	365	283	167	116	34	1,084
San Joaquin -----	274	669	532	286	185	126	1,946
Santa Clara -----	155	231	267	115	171	151	939
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)---	822	1,841	1,634	1,176	968	622	6,441
Butte -----	33	60	37	42	29	53	201
Contra Costa -----	20	57	56	34	23	26	190
Humboldt -----	11	48	65	19	16	33	159
Kern -----	202	562	440	297	291	0	1,792
Marin -----	7	37	52	68	61	28	225
Orange -----	200	334	305	141	81	11	1,061
Riverside -----	46	104	86	33	31	3	300
San Mateo -----	47	120	125	93	87	8	472
Santa Barbara -----	56	107	107	61	40	109	371
Santa Cruz -----	38	67	69	85	51	16	310
Solano -----	39	136	42	95	65	214	377
Sonoma -----	60	99	146	124	131	2	560
Tulare -----	63	110	104	84	62	119	423
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	485	1,414	1,292	885	843	664	4,919
Imperial -----	49	328	175	121	58	43	731
Kings ¹ -----						286	0
Mendocino -----	22	52	71	41	38	21	224
Merced -----	35	190	159	92	80	30	556
Monterey -----	61	71	66	31	47	4	276
Napa -----	15	54	95	108	163	16	435
Nevada -----	10	10	16	10	13	2	59
Placer -----	48	104	120	79	79	17	430
San Luis Obispo ² -----	79	151	125	80	56	112	491
Shasta -----	9	39	35	18	18	23	119
Siskiyou -----	10	37	15	8	8	20	78
Stanislaus -----	78	192	272	214	216	65	972
Tehama -----	1	2	10	10	5	0	28
Ventura -----	51	109	53	23	11	12	247
Yolo -----	5	24	36	24	20	8	109
Yuba -----	12	51	44	26	31	5	164

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Counties	21 and under	22-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over	Un-known	Total known
Fifth size (less than 10,000).....	42	129	142	78	87	1,292	478
Alpine							
Amador	3	11	22	1	14	2	51
Calaveras							
Colusa	3	10	7	3	5	6	28
Del Norte	6	5	7	1	1	15	20
El Dorado	5	7	5	4	2	14	23
Glenn	2	13	8	6	6	9	35
Inyo							
Lake							
Lassen	2	15	18	15	9	7	59
Madera ²						1,221	0
Mariposa							
Modoc	5	14	11	12	5	2	47
Mono							
Plumas	6	10	4	1	4	4	25
San Benito	7	20	39	22	28	2	116
Sierra	0	4	4	2	2	4	12
Sutter	1	9	11	6	6	2	33
Trinity	0	1	2	1	2	4	6
Tuolumne	2	10	4	4	3	0	23

¹Omitted through error.²Fiscal year 1914-1915.³Data not recorded.

TABLE No. 4.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.

PLACE OF BIRTH.

Counties	Same county	California (other counties)	United States (other states)	Other countries	Unknown	Total known
Grand totals -----	280	4,971	12,395	9,142	4,784	26,788
Large size (over 100,000)-----	55	1,106	2,470	1,688	941	5,319
Alameda -----	55	165	296	233	6	749
Los Angeles -----		313	1,295	743	807	2,351
San Francisco -----		628	879	712	128	2,219
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)-----	53	1,802	4,269	3,776	996	9,900
Fresno -----	0	733	1,396	1,227	535	3,356
Sacramento -----	18	186	401	317	288	922
San Bernardino -----	0	196	717	602	0	1,515
San Diego -----	3	110	515	471	19	1,099
San Joaquin -----	0	358	840	862	12	2,060
Santa Clara -----	32	219	400	297	142	948
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)-----	100	994	2,857	1,974	1,138	5,925
Butte -----	2	44	119	41	48	206
Contra Costa -----	0	37	82	78	19	197
Humboldt -----	6	42	50	73	21	171
Kern -----	15	218	961	592	6	1,786
Marin -----	1	75	86	91	0	253
Orange -----	8	76	498	253	237	835
Riverside -----	4	29	130	137	3	300
San Mateo ¹ -----					480	
Santa Barbara -----	32	43	140	140	125	355
Santa Cruz -----	20	44	157	90	15	311
Solano -----	12	95	221	161	102	489
Sonoma -----	0	181	196	177	8	554
Tulare -----	0	110	217	141	74	468
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)-----	42	938	2,603	1,575	425	5,158
Imperial -----	0	68	431	230	45	729
Kings -----	0	46	100	127	13	273
Mendocino -----	0	78	74	74	19	226
Merced -----	2	83	337	143	21	565
Monterey -----	0	75	138	61	6	274
Napa -----	14	98	124	114	101	350
Nevada -----	5	15	20	21	0	61
Placer -----	2	75	187	172	11	436
San Luis Obispo ² -----	8	74	231	164	126	477
Shasta -----	4	34	72	32	0	142
Siskiyou -----	0	22	45	24	7	91
Stanislaus -----	0	169	611	190	67	970
Tehama -----	0	6	13	5	4	24
Ventura -----	3	34	101	120	1	258
Yolo -----	1	33	44	35	4	113
Yuba -----	3	28	75	63	0	169

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Counties	Same county	Cal- ifornia (other counties)	United States (other states)	Other coun- tries	Un- known	Total known
Fifth size (less than 10,000)-----	30	131	196	129	1,284	486
Alpine -----						
Amador -----	0	20	11	21	1	52
Calaveras -----						
Colusa -----	1	6	16	7	4	30
Del Norte -----	6	8	5	4	12	23
El Dorado -----	4	5	6	2	20	17
Glenn -----	1	6	19	9	9	35
Inyo -----						
Lake ¹ -----						
Lassen -----	0	17	24	17	8	58
Madera ¹ -----					1,221	
Mariposa -----						
Modoc -----	4	18	26	1	0	49
Mono -----						
Plumas -----	0	8	10	8	3	26
San Benito -----	12	27	46	33	0	118
Sierra -----	0	3	10	3	0	16
Sutter -----	0	7	15	11	2	33
Trinity -----	0	3	2	1	4	6
Tuolumne -----	2	3	6	12	0	23

¹Data not recorded.²Fiscal year 1914-1915.

TABLE No. 5.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 LENGTH OF TIME IN COUNTY BEFORE ARREST.

Counties	1 week or less	1 week to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 mos. to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Un- known	Total known
Grand totals ---	6,835	2,209	2,670	1,705	3,742	6,644	7,767	23,805
Large size (over 100,000) -----	209	284	469	328	1,117	2,388	1,465	4,795
Alameda -----	50	48	45	32	98	273	209	546
Los Angeles -----	51	91	196	174	649	890	1,107	2,051
San Francisco ----	108	145	228	122	370	1,225	149	2,198
Second size (50,000 to 100,000) -----	2,866	874	913	753	1,177	1,745	2,568	8,328
Fresno -----	562	169	207	418	416	787	1,332	2,559
Sacramento -----	250	97	105	37	129	155	437	773
San Bernardino ---	633	135	168	105	185	217	72	1,443
San Diego -----	244	143	132	91	279	151	78	1,040
San Joaquin -----	1,012	263	223	58	85	268	163	1,909
Santa Clara -----	165	67	78	44	83	167	486	604
Third size (25,000 to to 50,000) -----	1,833	543	674	367	765	1,650	1,231	5,832
Butte -----	67	29	34	9	15	41	59	195
Contra Costa ----	65	20	28	15	35	27	26	190
Humboldt -----	9	11	18	10	26	70	48	144
Kern -----	569	132	187	93	281	496	34	1,758
Marin -----	85	10	17	7	8	75	51	202
Orange -----	268	120	110	98	136	275	65	1,007
Riverside -----	109	25	41	15	43	46	24	279
San Mateo ¹ -----							480	
Santa Barbara ---	140	33	39	13	41	79	135	345
Santa Cruz -----	139	41	30	10	13	56	37	289
Solano -----	217	42	59	31	33	76	133	458
Sonoma -----	79	51	58	37	60	248	29	533
Tulare -----	86	29	53	29	74	161	110	432
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000) -----	1,816	461	539	230	617	753	1,167	4,416
Imperial -----	72	38	54	36	149	81	344	430
Kings -----	82	31	35	23	24	60	31	255
Mendocino ¹ -----							245	
Merced -----	373	15	43	13	29	60	53	533
Monterey -----	147	45	26	7	21	33	1	279
Napa -----	132	22	43	22	103	100	29	422
Nevada -----	13	6	13	5	7	9	8	53
Placer -----	175	49	38	18	50	98	19	428
San Luis Obispo ² -	286	40	53	11	15	42	156	447
Shasta -----	37	20	16	2	8	26	33	109
Siskiyou -----	28	12	15	0	9	18	16	82
Stanislaus -----	307	130	148	63	127	136	126	911
Tehama -----	1	0	5	2	1	4	15	13
Ventura -----	95	32	27	16	45	43	1	258
Yolo -----	34	4	9	4	12	9	45	72
Yuba -----	34	17	14	8	17	34	45	124

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

Counties	1 week or less	1 week to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 mos. to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Un- known	Total known
Fifth size (less than 10,000) -----	111	47	75	27	66	108	1,336	434
Alpine -----								
Amador -----	5	4	3	3	10	19	9	44
Calaveras -----								
Colusa -----	3	6	3	1	5	6	10	24
Del Norte -----	5	0	1	1	3	3	22	13
El Dorado -----	10	0	4	2	1	1	19	18
Glenn -----	22	0	4	2	3	8	5	39
Inyo -----								
Lake ¹ -----								
Lassen -----	1	3	22	8	10	3	19	47
Madera ¹ -----							1,221	
Mariposa -----								
Modoc -----	4	4	9	1	5	26	0	49
Mono -----								
Plumas -----	2	3	6	1	3	9	5	24
San Benito -----	46	21	14	3	9	23	2	116
Sierra -----	4	0	0	1	4	4	3	13
Sutter -----	6	4	4	1	5	5	10	25
Trinity ¹ -----							10	
Tuolumne -----	3	2	5	3	8	1	1	22

¹Not recorded.²Fiscal year 1914-1915.

TABLE No. 6.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 LENGTH OF TIME IN COUNTY BEFORE ARREST.

Territory	Prisoners who had been in the county where arrested—							Total known	Time in county unknown
	1 week or less	Over 1 week up to 1 month	1 month or less	Over 1 month and up to 6 mos.	Over 6 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years		
Totals -----	6,835	2,209	9,044	2,670	1,705	3,742	6,644	23,805	7,767
Bay region -----	684	363	1,047	497	279	757	2,115	4,695	1,459
Southern California -----	1,377	552	1,929	701	519	1,441	1,660	6,250	1,690
Coast counties -----	821	202	1,023	194	68	164	326	1,775	645
San Joaquin Valley -----	2,991	769	3,760	896	697	1,036	1,968	8,357	3,070
Sacramento Valley -----	809	248	1,057	275	113	270	436	2,151	778
Mountains -----	153	75	228	107	29	74	139	577	125
Large counties -----	209	284	493	469	328	1,117	2,388	4,795	1,465
Total, excluding large counties -----	6,626	1,925	8,551	2,201	1,377	2,623	4,256	19,010	6,302
Second size counties -----	2,866	874	3,740	913	753	1,177	1,745	8,328	2,568
Third size counties -----	1,833	543	2,376	674	367	765	1,650	5,832	1,231
Fourth size counties -----	1,816	461	2,277	539	230	617	753	4,416	1,167
Fifth size counties -----	111	47	158	75	27	64	108	434	1,336

TABLE No. 7.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 LENGTH OF TIME IN COUNTY BEFORE ARREST.
 (Percentage table.)

Territory	Percentage of prisoners who had been in county where arrested—					
	1 week or less	Over 1 week and up to 1 month	1 month or less	Over 1 month and up to 6 months	Over 6 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years
Totals -----	28.7	9.3	38.0	11.2	7.2	27.9
Bay region -----	14.6	7.7	22.3	10.6	5.9	45.1
Southern California -----	22.0	8.8	30.8	11.2	8.3	26.6
Coast counties -----	46.2	11.4	57.6	10.9	3.8	18.4
San Joaquin Valley -----	35.8	9.2	45.0	10.7	8.3	23.6
Sacramento Valley -----	37.6	11.6	49.2	12.8	5.3	20.2
Mountains -----	26.4	13.0	39.4	18.6	5.0	24.1
Large counties -----	4.4	5.9	10.3	9.8	6.8	49.8
Total excluding large counties -----	34.9	10.1	45.0	11.6	7.2	22.4
Second size counties -----	34.4	10.5	44.9	11.0	9.0	21.0
Third size counties -----	31.5	9.3	40.8	11.5	6.3	28.3
Fourth size counties -----	41.1	10.4	51.5	12.2	5.2	17.1
Fifth size counties -----	25.7	10.9	36.6	17.3	6.3	25.0

TABLE No. 8.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 LENGTH OF TIME IN STATE BEFORE ARREST.

Counties	3 mos. or less	3 to 6 months	6 mos. to 1 yr.	1 to 5 years	Over 5 yrs.	Un- known	Total known
Grand totals -----	2,489	853	1,810	5,211	13,471	7,738	23,834
Large size (over 100,000)----	344	144	254	1,103	3,206	1,209	5,051
Alameda -----	47	21	30	114	529	14	741
Los Angeles -----	119	62	134	642	1,155	1,046	2,112
San Francisco -----	178	61	90	347	1,522	149	2,198
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	1,101	279	902	2,053	4,295	2,266	8,630
Fresno -----	166	51	501	603	1,526	1,044	2,847
Sacramento -----	67	23	62	190	491	377	833
San Bernardino -----	471	66	119	313	516	30	1,485
San Diego -----	137	38	69	353	450	71	1,047
San Joaquin -----	218	78	121	474	862	319	1,753
Santa Clara -----	42	23	30	120	450	425	665
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)---	507	204	385	1,152	3,471	1,344	5,719
Butte -----	34	8	7	27	121	57	197
Contra Costa -----	19	11	16	38	85	47	169
Humboldt -----	1	3	5	21	121	41	151
Kern -----	231	50	104	374	1,033	0	1,792
Marin -----	9	5	3	17	190	29	224
Orange -----	21	39	127	259	496	130	942
Riverside -----	37	15	14	88	130	19	284
San Mateo ¹ -----						480	
Santa Barbara -----	23	17	27	59	212	142	338
Santa Cruz -----	30	6	17	59	184	30	296
Solano -----	64	29	32	76	162	228	363
Sonoma -----	19	15	15	57	431	25	537
Tulare -----	19	6	18	77	306	116	426
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)---	517	211	245	818	2,222	1,570	4,013
Imperial -----	48	46	35	158	26	461	313
Kings -----	16	2	4	34	175	55	231
Mendocino -----						245	0
Merced -----	58	41	19	70	310	88	498
Monterey -----	39	10	17	46	167	1	279
Napa -----	9	2	2	59	112	267	184
Nevada -----	9	2	2	6	28	14	47
Placer -----	52	21	30	68	238	38	409
San Luis Obispo ² -----	90	21	34	84	189	185	418
Shasta -----	21	9	4	11	61	36	106
Siskiyou -----	25	1	4	9	47	12	86
Stanislaus -----	78	33	63	169	599	95	942
Tehama -----	2	0	1	2	4	19	9
Ventura -----	36	17	18	63	123	2	257
Yolo -----	8	1	1	17	38	52	65
Yuba -----	26	5	11	22	105	0	169

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties	3 mos. or less	3 to 6 months	6 mos. to 1 yr.	1 to 5 years	Over 5 yrs.	Un- known	Total known
Fifth size (less than 10,000).....	20	15	24	85	277	1,349	421
Alpine							
Amador	1	0	4	11	28	9	44
Calaveras							
Colusa	2	5	1	2	16	8	26
Del Norte	1	0	1	2	8	23	12
El Dorado ¹						37	
Glenn	2	4	4	8	23	3	41
Inyo							
Lake ¹							
Lassen	1	1	5	15	29	15	51
Madera ¹						1,221	
Mariposa ¹							
Modoc	1	3	2	6	36	1	48
Mono							
Plumas	1	1	3	8	9	7	22
San Benito	6	0	0	17	85	10	108
Sierra	1	0	0	3	9	3	13
Sutter	4	1	1	6	21	2	33
Trinity ¹						10	
Tuolumne	0	0	3	7	13	0	23

¹Not recorded.²Fiscal year 1914-1915.

TABLE No. 9.

Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.

LENGTH OF TIME IN STATE BEFORE ARREST.

Territory	Prisoners who had been in California before their arrest							Time in State un-known
	3 mos. or less	Over 3 mos. and up to 6 mos.	Over 6 mos. and up to 1 yr.	Over 1 yr. and up to 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total over 1 year	Total known	
Totals -----	2,489	853	1,810	5,211	13,471	18,682	23,834	7,738
Bay region -----	323	138	186	752	3,319	4,071	4,718	1,436
Southern California	833	266	498	1,813	2,773	4,586	6,183	1,757
Coast counties -----	220	74	119	334	1,004	1,338	1,751	669
San Joaquin Valley	786	261	830	1,801	4,811	6,612	8,489	2,938
Sacramento Valley	261	97	150	418	1,219	1,637	2,145	784
Mountains -----	66	17	27	93	345	438	548	154
Large counties -----	344	144	254	1,103	3,206	4,309	5,051	1,209
Total, excluding large counties	2,145	709	1,556	4,108	10,265	14,373	18,783	6,529
Second size counties	1,101	279	902	2,053	4,295	6,348	8,630	2,266
Third size counties	507	204	385	1,152	3,471	4,623	5,719	1,344
Fourth size counties	517	211	245	818	2,222	3,040	4,013	1,570
Fifth size counties	20	15	24	85	277	362	421	1,349

TABLE No. 10.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 LENGTH OF TIME IN STATE BEFORE ARREST.
 (Percentage table.)

Territory	Percentage of prisoners who had been in California before arrest					
	3 mos. or less	Over 3 mos. and up to 6 mos.	Over 6 mos. and up to 1 yr.	Over 1 yr. and up to 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total over 1 yr.
Totals -----	10.4	3.6	7.6	21.9	56.5	78.4
Bay region -----	6.8	2.9	4.0	16.0	70.3	86.3
Southern California -----	13.5	4.3	8.0	29.3	44.9	74.2
Coast counties -----	12.5	4.2	6.8	19.1	57.4	76.5
San Joaquin Valley -----	9.2	3.1	9.8	21.2	56.7	77.9
Sacramento Valley -----	12.2	4.5	7.0	19.5	56.8	76.3
Mountains -----	12.0	3.1	5.0	17.0	62.9	79.9
Large counties -----	6.8	2.9	5.0	21.8	63.5	85.3
Total, excluding large counties -----	11.4	3.8	8.3	21.8	54.7	76.5
Second size counties -----	12.7	3.2	10.5	23.8	49.8	73.6
Third size counties -----	8.8	3.6	6.7	20.2	60.7	80.9
Fourth size counties -----	12.9	5.2	6.1	20.4	55.4	75.8
Fifth size counties -----	4.7	3.6	5.7	20.2	65.8	86.0

TABLE No. 11.
Foreign-born Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 LENGTH OF TIME IN UNITED STATES.

Counties	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	All others	Total foreign
Grand totals -----	487	1,674	1,440	5,541	9,142
Large size (over 100,000)-----	70	312	350	956	1,688
Alameda -----	9	38	63	123	233
Los Angeles -----	22	156	168	397	743
San Francisco -----	39	118	119	436	712
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)-----	237	666	516	2,327	3,776
Fresno -----	36	129	126	936	1,227
Sacramento ¹ -----				317	317
San Bernardino -----	64	194	129	215	602
San Diego -----	77	95	98	201	471
San Joaquin -----	54	217	153	438	862
Santa Clara -----	6	31	40	220	297
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)-----	109	410	323	1,132	1,974
Butte -----	3	6	6	26	41
Contra Costa -----	11	22	16	29	78
Humboldt -----	0	7	22	44	73
Kern -----	26	83	111	372	592
Marin -----	2	7	14	68	91
Orange -----	17	128	¹ -----	108	253
Riverside -----	7	46	31	53	137
San Mateo ¹ -----					
Santa Barbara -----	9	24	19	88	140
Santa Cruz -----	11	12	20	47	90
Solano -----	7	27	25	102	161
Sonoma -----	11	27	19	120	177
Tulare -----	5	21	40	75	141
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)-----	66	252	207	1,050	1,575
Imperial -----	14	27	12	177	230
Kings -----	5	23	22	77	127
Mendocino ¹ -----				74	74
Merced -----	3	8	17	115	143
Monterey -----	3	10	13	35	61
Napa -----	4	5	8	97	114
Nevada -----	1	3	3	14	21
Placer -----	16	30	40	86	172
San Luis Obispo-----	10	45	15	94	164
Shasta -----	0	7	4	21	32
Siskiyou -----	0	5	7	12	24
Stanislaus -----	5	31	28	126	190
Tehama -----	0	0	0	5	5
Ventura -----	3	37	21	59	120
Yolo -----	1	7	5	22	35
Yuba -----	1	14	12	36	63

TABLE No. 11—Continued.

Counties	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	All others	Total foreign
Fifth size (under 10,000)-----	5	34	14	76	129
Alpine ² -----					
Amador-----	1	5	4	11	21
Calaveras ² -----					
Colusa ¹ -----				7	7
Del Norte-----	0	1	0	3	4
El Dorado ¹ -----				2	2
Glenn-----	1	5	3	0	9
Inyo ² -----					
Lake ¹ -----					
Lassen-----	0	5		12	17
Madera ¹ -----					
Mariposa ¹ -----					
Modoc-----	0	0	0	1	1
Mono ² -----					
Plumas-----	0	4		4	8
San Benito-----	0	2	2	29	33
Sierra-----	1	0	0	2	3
Sutter-----	1	7	3	0	11
Trinity ¹ -----				1	1
Tuolumne-----	1	5	2	4	12

¹Not recorded.²Not studied.

TABLE No. 12.
Foreign-born Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 LENGTH OF TIME IN UNITED STATES BEFORE ARREST.

Territory	Foreign-born prisoners who had been in United States before arrest					Percentage of foreign-born prisoners who had been in United States before arrest			
	1 year or less	Over 1 year and up to 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs. and up to 10 yrs.	All others	Total foreign	1 year or less	Over 1 yr. and up to 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs. and up to 10 yrs.	All others
Totals	487	1,674	1,440	5,541	9,112	5.3	18.3	15.8	60.6
Bay region	82	248	279	1,093	1,702	4.7	14.6	16.4	64.3
Southern California	201	646	438	1,151	2,436	8.2	26.5	18.0	47.3
Coast counties	36	136	110	444	726	5.0	18.7	15.1	61.2
San Joaquin Valley	134	512	497	2,139	3,282	4.1	15.6	15.1	65.2
Sacramento Valley	30	96	94	601	821	3.7	11.7	11.4	73.2
Mountains	4	36	22	113	175	2.3	20.6	12.6	64.5
Large counties	70	312	350	956	1,688	4.2	18.5	20.7	56.6
Total, excluding large counties	417	1,362	1,090	4,585	7,454	5.6	18.3	14.6	61.5
Second size counties	237	666	546	2,327	3,776	6.3	17.7	14.4	61.6
Third size counties	109	410	323	1,132	1,974	5.5	20.8	16.4	58.3
Fourth size counties	66	232	207	1,050	1,575	4.2	16.0	13.2	66.6
Fifth size counties	5	34	14	76	129	3.9	26.3	10.9	58.9

TABLE No. 13.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 SPECIAL RACIAL AND NATIONAL GROUPS.

Counties	Mexican	Indian	Negro	Chinese	Jap- anese	Hindu	Miscel- laneous	Total
Grand totals----	3,078	202	1,021	703	168	76	56	5,307
Large size (over 100,000) -----	224	17	256	124	28	6	27	682
Alameda -----	15	8	24	24	4	0	-----	75
Los Angeles -----	140	5	157	26	19	5	8	360
San Francisco ----	69	4	75	74	5	1	19	247
Second size (50,000 to 100,000) -----	1,550	69	420	355	96	52	20	2,562
Fresno -----	389	3	124	45	17	41	5	624
Sacramento -----	49	0	44	30	15	3	5	146
San Bernardino --	468	56	81	6	7	1	0	619
San Diego -----	255	8	61	84	13	0	1	422
San Joaquín -----	371	2	91	122	37	7	6	636
Santa Clara -----	18	0	19	68	7	0	3	115
Third size (25,000 to 50,000) -----	854	50	142	125	32	1	8	1,212
Butte -----	2	1	9	1	3	0	0	16
Contra Costa ----	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Humboldt -----	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	8
Kern -----	192	5	80	97	9	1	0	384
Marin -----	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Orange -----	411	0	10	5	3	0	0	429
Riverside -----	117	6	7	1	2	0	0	133
San Mateo ¹ -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Santa Barbara ----	46	2	5	1	2	0	0	56
Santa Cruz -----	9	0	4	2	0	0	0	15
Solano -----	5	5	9	7	0	0	1	27
Sonoma -----	5	16	8	0	1	0	7	37
Tulare -----	62	8	6	10	12	0	0	98
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000) -----	419	38	198	94	12	15	2	778
Imperial -----	169	2	94	10	3	7	0	285
Kings -----	72	0	9	26	1	0	1	109
Mendocino -----	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	15
Merced -----	0	2	15	3	0	0	0	20
Monterey -----	3	0	5	1	1	2	0	12
Napa -----	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	9
Nevada -----	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Placer -----	5	3	9	17	4	6	0	44
San Luis Obispo ² -	18	0	6	7	1	0	0	32
Shasta -----	5	9	4	0	0	0	0	18
Siskiyou -----	0	5	3	1	1	0	0	10
Stanislaus -----	26	3	20	5	0	0	0	54
Tehama -----	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Ventura -----	106	0	7	0	0	0	0	113
Yolo -----	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	10
Yuba -----	13	1	9	18	0	0	1	42

TABLE No. 13—Continued.

Counties	Mexican	Indian	Negro	Chinese	Japanese	Hindu	Miscellaneous	Total
Fifth size (less than 10,000) -----	31	28	5	5	0	2	2	73
Alpine -----								
Amador -----	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Calaveras ¹ -----								
Colusa -----	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Del Norte -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado -----	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Glenn -----	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Inyo -----								
Lake ¹ -----								
Lassen -----	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
Madera ¹ -----								
Mariposa ¹ -----								
Modoc -----	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
Mono -----								
Plumas -----	5	4	0	1	0	0	1	11
San Benito -----	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Sierra -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutter -----	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Trinity -----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne -----	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9

¹Not recorded.²Fiscal year 1914-1915.

TABLE No. 14.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
 SPECIAL RACIAL AND NATIONAL GROUPS.

Territory	Prisoners in special groups						Total of all prisoners	Percentage of prisoners in special groups	
	Mexican	Indian	Negro	Chinese	Japanese	Hindu			Miscellaneous
Totals -----	3,078	202	1,021	703	168	76	59	5,307	16.8
Bay region ¹ -----	110	30	137	168	17	1	29	492	8.7
Southern California -----	1,560	77	410	132	47	13	9	2,248	28.3
Coast counties -----	185	20	29	11	4	2	0	251	10.4
San Joaquin Valley -----	1,112	23	345	308	76	49	12	1,925	16.8
Sacramento Valley -----	78	10	88	81	23	11	7	298	10.2
Mountains -----	33	42	12	3	1	0	2	93	13.1
Large counties -----	224	17	256	124	28	6	27	682	10.9
Second size counties -----	1,550	69	420	355	96	52	20	2,562	23.5
Third size counties ¹ -----	854	50	142	125	32	1	8	1,212	17.1
Fourth size counties -----	419	38	198	94	12	15	2	778	13.5
Fifth size counties -----	31	28	5	5	0	2	2	73	4.1

¹San Mateo County (480 prisoners) data not recorded.

TABLE No. 15.
Prisoners Received in County Jails in 1914.
OCCUPATIONS.

Counties	Baker	Barber	Bar-tender	Black-smith	Roller-maker	Book-keeper	Brick-layer	Butcher	Car-penter	Cigar-maker	Clerk	Cook
Grand totals	78	220	105	145	125	81	107	105	489	35	320	802
Large size (over 100,000)	41	64	30	27	20	34	27	28	168	17	92	199
Alameda	10	4	9	2		2	1	3	19	2	14	24
Los Angeles	22	24	6	12	7	29	21	10	100	3	44	48
San Francisco	9	36	15	13	13	3	5	15	49	12	34	127
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	7	60	32	35	20	18	23	9	103	10	101	260
Fresno	3	0	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	10
Sacramento	0	14	9	11	7	6	4	0	6	1	19	43
San Bernardino	0	12	4	10	3	2	4	0	27	2	13	49
San Diego	4	10	7	5	3	3	5	1	31	2	23	35
San Joaquin	0	12	9	0	4	6	6	8	27	5	23	91
Santa Clara	0	12	1	4	1	1	3	0	12	0	20	32
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	14	53	23	42	59	19	37	38	116	3	69	185
Butte	2	3	1	5	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	10
Contra Costa	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	8	1	2	6
Humboldt	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7
Kern	4	18	14	17	43	7	12	9	32	1	32	75
Marin	0	4	0	0	0	5	3	0	9	0	5	6
Orange	0	5	0	0	4	2	7	0	0	0	7	12
Riverside	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	10	0	0	10
San Mateo	0	4	2	0	2	0	1	3	8	1	7	7
Santa Barbara	2	2	0	0	2	0	8	1	10	0	0	14
Santa Cruz	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	13	0	4	13
Solano	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sonoma	0	8	2	6	0	2	1	10	9	0	6	11
Tulare	1	5	0	3	0	2	1	3	4	0	5	11
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	16	41	18	31	24	6	20	27	94	4	54	147
Imperial	1	7	2	2	2	1	6	0	9	1	12	19

Kings	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	7
Mendocino	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Merced	2	3	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	4	17	0	0	11
Monterey	2	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	3	5	0	0	3
Napa	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	4
Nevada	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Placer	1	7	1	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	11	0	0	9
San Luis Obispo	3	3	2	2	6	3	0	0	3	5	7	0	0	19
Shasta	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	3
Siskiyou	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Stanislaus	0	2	2	0	7	0	0	0	2	4	11	1	1	25
Tehama	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Ventura	4	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	11
Yolo	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	3
Yuba	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	10
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	0	2	2	10	2	4	0	0	3	8	1	4	11	
Alpine														
Amador	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras														
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Glenn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Inyo														
Lake														
Lassen	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	
Madera														
Mariposa														
Modoc														
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Plumas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
San Benito	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	
Sierra	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Sutter	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

Counties	Domes- tic	Elec- trician	Engi- neer	Farm- hand	Fire- man	Fisher- man	Gardener	Horse- man	House- wife	Iron- worker	
Grand totals	220	104	119	573	117	98	58	79	42	310	107
Large size (over 100,000)	70	49	45	61	1	55	21	29	21	105	38
Alameda	2	11	11	15	1	5	1	3	8	10	5
Los Angeles	0	22	19	40	0	12	17	16	0	22	6
San Francisco	68	16	15	6	0	38	3	10	13	73	27
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	83	19	18	130	13	18	7	17	5	60	14
Fresno	52	0	0	24	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	18	4	0	0	4	0	11	0
San Bernardino	12	2	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
San Diego	10	6	9	23	1	14	6	5	1	19	7
San Joaquin	4	8	9	31	2	0	1	3	4	6	0
Santa Clara	5	3	0	27	3	0	0	5	0	24	0
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	63	20	25	199	69	11	17	28	7	108	28
Butte	0	0	2	5	4	0	0	1	1	12	0
Contra Costa	0	4	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	1
Humboldt	0	1	0	11	0	2	7	0	0	4	0
Kern	39	10	14	53	38	0	2	8	5	25	14
Marin	0	1	1	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Orange	6	0	0	28	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	2	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	21	0
San Mateo	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	5	0	0	4
Santa Barbara	5	0	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	7	0
Santa Cruz	1	2	1	10	3	2	1	4	1	7	4
Solano	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Sonoma	6	2	4	25	4	0	0	2	0	25	4
Tulare	1	0	0	31	0	3	0	1	0	3	0
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	3	16	23	158	32	13	12	5	8	26	24
Imperial	0	0	0	42	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kings	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Mendocino	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	4	0

Merced	0	2	4	25	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Monterey	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Napa	0	0	0	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Placer	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
San Luis Obispo	1	-----	4	6	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	0	7
Shasta	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Siskiyou	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stanislaus	0	8	7	35	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0
Tehama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	1	1	1	6	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Yolo	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yuba	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	1	0	8	25	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	11	3
Alpine ¹	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Colusa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Del Norte	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Inyo ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake ¹	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madera ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa ²	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono ¹	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Benito	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Sierra	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutter	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

Counties	Laborer	Line-man	Lumber-jack	Mech-anic	Mer-chant	Miner	Painter	Peddler	Plumber	Printer	R. R. man
Grand totals -----	12,717	58	41	500	128	583	458	114	185	83	226
Large size (over 100,000) -----	1,532	21	11	169	66	81	142	49	53	25	65
Alameda -----	112	6	1	16	27	5	19	0	5	3	14
Los Angeles -----	787	14	6	105	29	28	61	21	22	0	35
San Francisco -----	633	1	4	48	10	48	62	28	26	22	16
Second size (50,000 to 100,000) -----	5,141	14	8	145	39	162	113	22	39	19	62
Fresno -----	1,653	0	0	13	0	11	4	0	0	2	6
Sacramento -----	305	1	7	33	0	35	12	1	12	0	1
San Bernardino -----	1,012	10	0	11	4	48	32	1	11	11	20
San Diego -----	451	2	1	24	7	19	18	7	7	2	8
San Joaquin -----	1,220	1	0	44	18	33	27	8	7	0	19
Santa Clara -----	500	0	0	20	10	16	20	5	2	4	8
Third size (25,000 to 50,000) -----	3,063	10	6	156	13	141	112	25	47	19	75
Butte -----	79	0	1	5	1	11	2	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa -----	95	0	0	5	0	6	3	1	0	1	1
Humboldt -----	0	0	0	2	2	5	2	1	0	1	1
Kern -----	678	3	0	71	0	61	31	8	24	14	36
Marin -----	132	0	0	18	3	4	5	3	3	0	4
Orange -----	395	0	0	12	0	7	11	4	7	0	9
Riverside -----	171	1	0	4	0	3	4	2	1	2	3
San Mateo -----	172	2	0	7	2	7	7	2	1	0	10
Santa Barbara -----	199	3	0	11	2	6	10	2	5	0	5
Santa Cruz -----	114	0	1	6	1	9	10	1	1	0	2
Solano -----	441	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Sonoma -----	312	0	4	8	1	5	17	1	3	0	3
Tulare -----	275	1	0	7	0	17	8	0	2	0	0
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000) -----	2,670	12	13	110	10	174	84	15	42	19	21
Imperial -----	365	0	0	17	0	4	4	0	6	0	4
Kings -----	193	0	0	7	1	3	2	0	0	4	0
Mendocino -----	143	1	0	1	0	6	7	1	0	1	1

Merced	321	0	2	9	0	7	11	2	1	4	1
Monterey	133	0	0	4	1	7	6	4	1	1	0
Napa	195	0	0	11	0	4	1	1	6	0	0
Nevada	20	0	1	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Placer	257	1	0	13	0	34	8	0	2	4	5
San Luis Obispo	225	4	0	13	1	17	12	2	3	3	6
Shasta	49	0	10	2	0	17	0	1	0	1	1
Siskiyou	42	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	1	1	0
Stanislaus	426	4	0	14	0	35	24	4	16	0	1
Tehama	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	142	1	0	6	2	7	4	0	4	0	0
Yolo	67	1	0	3	1	2	4	0	1	0	0
Yuba	81	0	0	1	4	11	1	0	1	0	2
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	311	1	3	10	0	25	7	3	4	1	3
Alpine ¹		0	0	3	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
Amador	32										
Calaveras ²											
Colusa	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Del Norte	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
El Dorado	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Glenn	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo ¹											
Lake ²											
Lassen	25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Madera ²											
Mariposa ²											
Modoc	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mono ¹											
Plumas	12	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
San Benito	76	1	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Sierra	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sutter	12	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Trinity	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Tuolumne	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

Merced	7	0	0	3	0	20	13	5	2	0	90	496
Monterey	11	0	0	8	2	8	8	0	3	25	10	270
Napa	9	0	0	112	1	4	1	0	3	25	44	407
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	52
Placer	1	0	4	1	0	4	6	0	0	20	25	422
San Luis Obispo	12	5	5	1	3	21	7	1	5	49	125	478
Shasta	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	26	116
Siskiyou	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	28	70
Stanislaus	10	0	0	0	8	70	5	0	4	0	290	747
Tehama	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	22
Ventura	2	1	0	0	0	7	3	3	3	17	0	259
Yolo	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	112
Yuba	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	21	0	169
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	1	4	0	0	1	13	0	1	3	30	20	522
Alpine ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	52
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras ²	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	31
Colusa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	34
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	34
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	42
Glenn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	42
Inyo ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake ¹	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	67
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madera ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	48
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	29
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	3	3	116
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	31
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Tuolumne	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	14

¹Not studied.²Not recorded.³Old soldiers.

TABLE No. 16.

Prisoners Discharged from County Jails in 1914.

PRISONERS NOT CHARGED WITH CRIME.

Counties	Wit- nesses	Inebri- ates and Insane	Suspects	Lodgers	Juven- iles	Total not charged with crime
Grand totals -----	156	731	741	517	260	2,405
Large size (over 100,000)-----	5	-----	106	-----	79	190
Alameda -----	-----	-----	29	-----	12	41
Los Angeles -----	4	-----	77	-----	67	148
San Francisco -----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)-----	84	184	258	5	109	640
Fresno -----	9	96	6	0	24	135
Sacramento ¹ -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Bernardino -----	8	8	153	-----	24	193
San Diego -----	4	0	3	0	43	50
San Joaquin -----	55	0	79	0	10	144
Santa Clara -----	8	80	17	5	8	118
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)-----	33	336	155	447	44	1,015
Butte -----	2	31	0	0	7	40
Contra Costa -----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt -----	2	19	0	0	0	21
Kern -----	1	51	110	225	0	387
Marin -----	-----	4	-----	31	-----	35
Orange -----	20	58	16	63	-----	157
Riverside -----	0	45	14	0	1	60
San Mateo -----	0	0	0	84	0	84
Santa Barbara -----	0	27	0	0	3	30
Santa Cruz -----	1	19	0	0	7	27
Solano -----	7	14	0	44	6	71
Sonoma -----	0	64	15	0	20	99
Tulare -----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	4
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)-----	27	145	158	61	16	407
Imperial -----	8	7	18	0	0	33
Kings -----	5	7	57	0	0	69
Mendocino -----	0	17	9	5	4	35
Merced -----	1	8	0	2	5	16
Monterey -----	0	6	2	0	5	13
Napa ¹ -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nevada -----	0	14	0	0	0	14
Placer -----	5	8	0	-----	0	13
San Luis Obispo ² -----	0	10	0	0	0	10
Shasta -----	0	28	5	0	0	33
Siskiyou -----	0	15	0	0	0	15
Stanislaus -----	0	4	55	1	2	62
Tehama -----	2	1	1	0	0	4
Ventura -----	6	0	5	53	0	64
Yolo -----	0	12	0	0	0	12
Yuba -----	0	8	6	0	0	14

TABLE No. 16—Continued.

Counties	Wit- nesses	Inebri- ates and insane	Suspects	Lodgers	Juve- niles	Total not charged with crime
Fifth size (less than 10,000)-----	7	66	64	4	12	153
Alpine -----						
Amador -----	0	17	1	0	0	18
Calaveras ¹ -----						
Colusa -----	0	7	0	0	0	7
Del Norte -----	0	2	2	0	0	4
El Dorado -----	0	4	0	0	0	4
Glenn -----	0	4	2	0	0	6
Inyo -----						
Lake ¹ -----						
Lassen -----	4	12	2	0	0	18
Madera -----	3	12	10	0	9	34
Mariposa ¹ -----						
Modoc -----	0	3	1	0	0	4
Mono -----						
Plumas -----	0	2	0	0	2	4
San Benito -----	0	0	41	0	1	42
Sierra -----	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutter -----	0	1	5	4	0	10
Trinity -----	0	2	0	0	0	2
Tuolumne -----	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Not recorded.²Fiscal year 1914-1915.

TABLE No. 17.
Prisoners Discharged from County Jails in 1914.
 PRISONERS CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANORS BUT NOT CONVICTED.

Counties	Assault	Auto laws	Battery	Beating railroad	Begging	City and county ord. not specified	Concealed weapons	Contempt of court	Cruelty to animals	Defaulting witness	Defrauding innkeeper	Disturbing peace	Drunk	Embezzlement	Failure to provide	Fast driving
Grand totals	325	16	149	36	82	26	37	21	8	9	55	1,087	1,622	89	491	11
Large size (over 100,000)	86	1	14	0	0	11	3	10	3	7	1	38	32	32	283	5
Alameda	6	1	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	7	4	5	29	0
Los Angeles	80		11			11		8	3	7		31	28	27	254	5
San Francisco																
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	122	5	68	24	63	10	28	3	3	0	27	340	40	34	127	2
Fresno	35	2	17	16	47	10	14	2	2	0	16	217	0	14	41	1
Sacramento	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	14	0
San Bernardino	15	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
San Diego	26	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	1	4	21	1
San Joaquin	16	0	21	1	15	0	14	0	0	0	0	68	0	2	16	0
Santa Clara	25	2	17	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	32	26	11	35	0
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	46	4	49	6	2	3	3	7	1	2	14	344	796	12	48	0
Butte	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	2	0
Contra Costa	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	0	1	0
Humboldt	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	0	6	0
Kern	11	0	10	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	189	440	2	4	0
Marin	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	0	5	0
Orange	4	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	46	13	3	3	0
Riverside	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
San Mateo	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	14	99	0	4	0
Santa Barbara	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	1	8	0
Santa Cruz	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	7	1	1	1	0
Solano	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	74	0	3	0
Sonoma	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	34	2	0	0
Tulare	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	125	1	10	0

[illegible]

TABLE No. 17—Continued.

Counties	Fish and game laws.	Gambling.	Indecent exposure.	License laws.	Liquor laws.	Lottery.	Malignant mischief.	Misdemeanors not specified.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	Passing fictitious check.	Petit larceny.	Prostitution.	Resisting officer.	Threat to kill.	Vagrancy.	Total charged but not convicted.
Grand totals	13	68	16	15	134	19	22	969	65	148	346	8	18	49	3,708	9,662
Large size (over 100,000)	0	5	1	4	1	0	1	211	30	78	42	0	1	24	16	940
Alameda	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	39	3	5	7	0	0	1	7	132
Los Angeles			1	4	1		1	172	27	73	35		1	23	9	908
San Francisco																0
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)																
Fresno	2	17	5	4	33	18	7	341	10	38	133	2	8	18	1,779	3,311
Sacramento	0	17	4	2	16	10	5	79	0	17	52	0	3	0	527	1,166
San Bernardino	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	3	2	0	0	5	45	114
San Diego	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	62	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	109
San Joaquin	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	23	2	13	14	0	5	13	22	180
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	79	2	5	36	2	0	0	1,037	1,324
	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	77	6	0	26	0	0	0	147	418
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)																
Butte	7	24	6	3	71	1	4	231	8	5	88	6	5	4	491	2,291
Contra Costa	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	28
Humboldt	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Kern	0	10	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	42
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	177	0	0	29	6	4	0	202	1,097
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	40
Riverside	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	14	0	0	18	0	0	0	103	227
San Mateo	1	8	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	21
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	34	183
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	15	60
Solano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	28
Sonoma	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	6	4	1	2	0	0	1	70	161
Tulare	0	6	0	0	55	0	0	19	1	1	5	0	1	0	30	270
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)																
Imperial	4	15	4	4	21	0	8	166	17	25	73	0	3	2	688	2,126
	0	12	1	0	10	0	0	39	4	16	17	0	0	0	35	232

Kings	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	32	105
Mendocino	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	
Merced	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	173	311
Monterey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	65	115
Napa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Placer	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	24	60
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	85	255
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Stanislaus	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	20	0	0	3	0	261	868
Tehama	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
Ventura	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	37
Yolo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	18	18
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	1	0	734	394
Alpine ²																			
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Calaveras ¹																			
Colusa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
Inyo ²																			
Lake ¹																			
Lassen	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
Madera	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	733	911	
Mariposa ¹																			
Modoc	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Mono ²																			
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuolumne ¹																			

¹Not recorded.

²Not investigated by us.

TABLE No. 18.
Prisoners Discharged from County Jails in 1914.
 PRISONERS CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANORS.

Counties	Assault	Auto laws	Battery	Beating railroad	Begging	City and county ord. not specified	Concealed weapons	Contempt of court	Cruelty to animals	Defrauding innkeeper	Discharging firearms	Disturbing peace	Drunk	Embezzlement	Failure to provide	Faalt driving
Grand totals	197	9	239	371	372	52	105	31	24	77	8	1,937	1,242	34	74	5
Large size (over 100,000)	60	1	85	10	295	29	16	20	16	14	3	201	475	19	44	1
Alameda	5	1	10	0	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	11	3	3	6	0
Los Angeles	30		14	10	2	2		8	10			95	35	4	37	1
San Francisco	25	0	61	0	295	25	15	7	6	13	3	95	437	12	1	0
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	61	1	87	269	76	14	53	4	1	34	0	467	46	5	22	1
Fresno	6	0	8	6	75	10	7	0	0	3	0	123	0	2	2	1
Sacramento	8	0	16	3	0	4	0	2	0	19	0	70	2	0	14	0
San Bernardino	23	0	19	257	0	0	46	0	0	7	0	93	23	0	0	0
San Diego	16	1	25	3	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	106	2	2	5	0
San Joaquin	7	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	51	5	1	1	0
Santa Clara	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	14	0	0	0
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	30	5	68	41	1	7	31	2	6	13	0	528	243	8	7	3
Butte	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	36	0	1	0	0
Contra Costa	5	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	27	8	0	1	0
Humboldt	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Kern	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	24	14	0	0	0
Marin	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	100	9	0	0	0
Orange	2	3	5	0	0	0	21	1	2	2	0	91	32	1	0	0
Riverside	10	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	0
San Mateo	1	0	10	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	17	54	2	0	3
Santa Barbara	0	0	5	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	93	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	62	0	0	1	0
Solano	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	11	0	0	0
Sonoma	3	1	12	1	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	18	71	4	5	0
Tulare	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	41	0	0	0

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	37	1	36	51	0	2	5	3	0	13	0	680	222	1	1	0
Imperial	4	1	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	25	56	0	0	0
Kings	4	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	19	7	0	0	0
Mendocino	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7	0	0	0
Merced	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	105	0	0	0	0
Monterey	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Napa	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	237	113	1	0	0
Nevada	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0
Placer	4	0	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	103	32	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	80	0	0	0	0
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0
Stanislaus	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ventura	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Yolo	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Yuba	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	0	0
Fifth size (under 10,000)	15	1	13	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	61	256	1	0	0
Alpine ²																
Amador	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras ²																
Colusa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Del Norte	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Glenn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo ²																
Lake ¹																
Lassen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Madera	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	255	0	0	0
Mariposa ¹																
Modoc	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Mono ²																
Plumas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Benito	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sutter	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

Counties	Fish and game laws.	Gambling.	Indecent exposure.	License laws.	Liquor laws.	Lottery.	Malicious mischief.	Misdemeanors not specified.	Obt. money false pretenses.	Passing fictitious check.	Pettit larceny.	Prostitution.	Resisting officer.	Threat to kill.	Vagrancy.	Total convicted misdemeanors 1914.
Grand totals	31	18	49	24	151	3	80	1,336	36	45	1,498	10	13	10	2,893	11,024
Large size (over 100,000)	1	0	20	7	2	1	35	453	20	34	344	5	0	3	781	2,995
Alameda	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	38	3	4	31	0	0	0	17	144
Los Angeles	1	0	2	2	2	0	3	110	3	30	37	0	0	3	67	506
San Francisco	0	0	17	4	0	1	31	305	14	0	276	5	0	0	697	2,345
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	2	3	13	11	32	1	13	447	5	9	581	0	1	6	962	3,227
Fresno	2	2	2	9	10	0	0	30	0	1	80	0	0	0	319	698
Sacramento	0	1	6	0	0	0	5	85	1	1	116	0	0	4	52	409
San Bernardino	0	0	1	2	19	0	0	185	0	0	107	0	1	0	192	975
San Diego	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	48	3	7	67	0	0	2	192	494
San Joaquin	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	67	1	0	140	0	0	0	39	331
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	32	0	0	71	0	0	0	168	320
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	21	0	11	2	65	1	9	147	5	1	285	0	8	0	746	2,294
Butte	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	12	2	0	20	0	0	0	15	102
Contra Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	26	0	1	0	29	125
Humboldt	8	0	0	0	7	0	2	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	69
Kern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	36	0	5	0	41	188
Marin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	38	157
Orange	0	0	1	0	10	0	1	25	1	0	37	0	1	0	183	419
Riverside	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	43	0	0	0	44	127
San Mateo	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	29	0	0	0	46	175
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	31	0	0	0	45	220
Santa Cruz	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	19	0	0	0	117	212
Solano	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	7	0	1	16	0	1	0	97	181
Sonoma	3	0	5	1	22	0	1	5	0	0	15	0	0	0	68	243
Tulare	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	76
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	2	15	4	4	32	0	23	235	5	1	259	4	2	1	384	2,017
Imperial	0	12	0	0	12	0	2	12	0	0	54	1	1	0	15	204

A STUDY IN COUNTY JAILS.

[illegible]¹Not recorded.

²Not investigated by us.

TABLE No. 19.
Prisoners Discharged from County Jails in 1914.
 DISPOSITION OF MISDEMEANANTS.

Counties	County jail sentences in days														Misc.
	5 days	10 days	15 days	20 days	25 days	30 days	40 days	50 days	60 days	90 days	100 days	120 days	150 days	180 days	
Grand totals	762	1,731	473	580	214	2,613	92	374	713	909	293	96	73	746	388
Large size (over 100,000)	132	532	39	44	32	846	6	192	181	393	64	11	13	271	109
Alameda	4	6	4	1	1	19	0	3	6	16	2	2	2	18	12
Los Angeles	22	60	30	20	23	57	5	13	25	58	11	4	4	36	55
San Francisco	106	466	5	23	8	770	1	176	150	319	51	5	7	217	42
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	196	390	94	184	88	932	31	87	264	220	175	46	30	263	111
Fresno	159	232	9	41	4	119	12	20	25	35	10	0	2	31	7
Sacramento	0	14	10	13	31	70	7	18	48	28	60	21	14	50	10
San Bernardino	4	42	20	65	18	482	6	19	109	88	18	12	1	69	7
San Diego	21	66	40	32	28	86	1	5	31	24	13	7	0	46	49
San Joaquin	9	19	4	31	2	68	3	28	27	11	61	4	3	20	12
Santa Clara	3	17	11	2	5	107	2	17	24	34	13	2	10	47	26
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	216	393	221	190	52	452	19	35	132	158	25	15	11	116	85
Butte	3	15	9	5	2	28	1	6	7	11	0	1	3	7	0
Contra Costa	8	8	23	10	1	23	4	0	13	15	3	0	1	7	1
Humboldt	0	13	2	6	4	9	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	6	4
Kern	2	10	22	2	1	51	0	16	15	32	9	0	1	26	3
Marin	66	28	5	8	0	9	0	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	31
Orange	21	46	65	33	0	80	0	0	6	22	0	1	1	16	32
Riverside	4	44	3	1	6	20	0	4	7	6	2	5	1	11	1
San Mateo	35	40	3	11	8	32	1	1	16	14	0	1	0	10	3
Santa Barbara	12	69	12	39	3	35	1	0	12	18	2	3	0	11	3
Santa Cruz	1	42	51	40	4	38	10	0	8	6	1	1	0	2	1
Solano	9	31	9	7	0	83	0	1	13	11	1	1	1	8	3
Sonoma	39	31	8	24	17	38	1	3	21	15	3	0	0	12	3
Tulare	16	16	9	4	6	6	0	0	6	3	1	0	2	0	0

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	91	343	114	142	34	322	29	54	125	126	26	20	7	77	72
Imperial	6	9	15	1	6	22	1	13	7	18	1	1	0	15	10
Kings	5	5	0	2	0	24	2	3	15	12	1	3	0	5	6
Mendocino	0	4	7	12	1	23	1	2	11	10	5	1	0	4	0
Merced	11	26	19	8	0	41	3	2	7	4	0	2	0	6	8
Monterey	5	24	5	11	8	20	1	0	10	10	0	3	0	0	0
Napa	10	28	12	22	2	12	1	2	22	15	1	3	0	3	6
Nevada	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	1	1
Placer	32	100	18	59	11	53	8	7	6	12	5	1	0	9	2
San Luis Obispo	13	124	12	9	0	41	2	4	8	3	0	0	0	1	27
Shasta	0	1	0	2	0	10	8	2	1	7	1	1	2	8	0
Siskiyou	0	1	7	2	1	5	0	2	6	1	0	1	1	0	3
Stanislaus	1	3	2	5	3	17	2	0	5	6	0	0	0	2	1
Tehama	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	2	1	0	2	0	1	0
Ventura	5	16	4	3	1	9	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	3	0
Yolo	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	8	7	8	0	0	9	4
Yuba	1	0	9	5	0	23	0	13	8	11	4	1	4	10	4
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	127	73	5	20	8	61	7	6	11	12	3	4	12	19	11
Alpine ²															
Amador	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Calaveras ¹															
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Del Norte	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenn	0	3	0	1	0	2	3	0	4	0	1	0	6	1	1
Inyo ¹															
Lake ¹															
Lassen	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Madera	113	33	3	6	0	36	2	3	5	6	0	2	0	9	2
Mariposa ¹															
Modoc	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	0	0
Mono ²															
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
San Benito	9	18	1	7	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sutter	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tuolumne	1	5	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Not recorded.²Not investigated by us.

TABLE No. 19—Continued.

Counties	Total number jail sentences	Typical sentences			Average time in jail	Fined	Put on probation	Summary		
		Average	Modal	Median				Total convicted of misdemeanors	Charged but not convicted	Total imprisoned for misdemeanors
Grand totals	10,657	50	30	30	33	538	415	11,010	9,693	20,703
Large size (over 100,000)										
Alameda	2,865	62	10	30	45	7	126	2,998	969	3,967
Los Angeles	96	108	30	90	86	6	48	150	161	311
San Francisco	423	77	10	30	61	1	78	502	808	1,310
	2,346	58	30	30	41	0	0	2,346	0	2,346
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)										
Fresno	3,111	53	30	30	52	82	34	3,227	3,311	6,538
Sacramento	686	30	10	10	-----	12	0	698	1,166	1,864
San Bernardino	394	30	30	60	68	0	15	409	114	523
San Diego	960	53	30	30	-----	15	0	975	109	1,084
San Joaquin	449	49	10	25	39	26	19	494	180	674
	302	63	30	50	45	29	0	331	1,324	1,655
Santa Clara	320	70	30	45	55	0	0	320	418	738
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)										
Butte	2,120	39	10	25	31	141	15	2,276	2,293	4,569
Contra Costa	98	50	30	30	44	4	0	102	28	130
Humboldt	117	46	15	30	38	2	6	125	29	154
Kern	58	55	10	30	50	11	0	69	42	111
Marin	190	68	30	50	49	0	0	190	1,087	1,287
Orange	157	15	5	10	11	0	0	157	40	197
Riverside	323	37	15	20	34	85	0	408	227	635
San Mateo	115	48	10	25	31	12	0	127	21	148
Santa Barbara	175	36	10	20	33	0	0	175	183	358
Santa Cruz	220	37	10	20	33	0	0	220	60	280
Solano	205	27	15	20	24	6	1	212	28	240
Sonoma	178	38	30	30	28	1	1	180	161	341
Tulare	215	40	5	25	24	18	7	240	107	347
	69	25	10	15	24	2	0	71	270	341
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)										
Imperial	1,582	41	10	30	30	200	235	2,017	2,126	4,143
Kings	125	55	30	50	32	77	0	202	232	454
	83	54	30	50	46	16	0	99	105	204

Mendocino	81	51	30	30	44	21	0	82	42	124
Merced	187	36	30	30	24	27	0	164	311	475
Monterey	97	34	10	25	32	2	0	99	115	214
Napa	139	38	10	20	22	44	231	414	20	434
Nevada	18	54	90	60	51	0	0	18	11	29
Placer	323	28	10	20	20	13	0	336	60	396
San Luis Obispo	244	18	10	10	17	0	1	245	255	500
Shasta	43	30	30	56	30	1	0	44	14	58
Siskiyou	30	52	15	30	30	2	0	32	10	42
Stanislaus	47	46	30	30	43	1	0	48	868	916
Tehama	14	63	10	50	57	0	0	14	4	18
Ventura	52	38	20	20	27	4	2	58	37	95
Yolo	56	79	60	60	70	7	1	64	18	82
Yuba	93	68	50	50	48	5	0	98	24	122
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	379	33	5	10	23	108	5	492	994	1,436
Alpine ²										
Amador	9	26	30	30	17	5	0	14	6	20
Calaveras ²										
Colusa	3	123		100	77	1	2	6	4	10
Del Norte	15	39	10	10	34	4	0	19	3	22
El Dorado	3	28	30	30	19	4	0	7	16	23
Glenn	22	77	150	60	60	1	0	23	4	27
Inyo ²										
Lake ¹										
Lassen	11	49		40	37	3	0	14	14	28
Madera	220	23	5	5	12	78	0	298	911	1,209
Mariposa ¹										
Modoc	17	176	150	50	56	4	0	21	11	32
Mono ³										
Plumas	3	120		90	120	0	0	3	7	10
San Benito	54	29	15	15	26	2	0	56	7	63
Sierra	4	24	10	30	23	1	0	5	2	7
Sutter	2	17			17	5	3	10	8	18
Trinity	2	100			85	0	0	2	1	3
Tuolumne	14	19	10	20	19	0	0	14	0	14

¹Not recorded.²Not investigated by us.³"Floated."

TABLE No. 20.
County Jail Sentences Completed in 1914.
COUNTIES GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE.*

Sentences	Per cent for the State	Total for the State	In 14 counties under 10,000	In 16 counties 10,000 to 25,000	In 13 counties 25,000 to 50,000	In 6 counties 50,000 to 100,000	In 3 counties over 100,000
5 days	7.6	762	127	91	216	196	132
10 days	17.3	1,731	73	343	393	390	532
Odd sentences under 10 days		129	7	25	37	52	8
Total 10 days or under	26.2	2,622	207	459	646	638	672
15 days		473	5	114	221	94	39
20 days		580	20	142	190	184	44
25 days		214	8	34	52	88	32
30 days	26.1	2,613	61	322	452	932	846
Odd sentences between 10 and 30 days		24	0	18	2	3	1
Total 11 to 30 days	39.0	3,904	94	630	917	1,301	962
Total 30 days or under	65.2	6,526	301	1,089	1,563	1,939	1,634
40 days		92	7	29	19	31	6
50 days		374	6	54	35	87	192
60 days	7.1	713	11	125	132	264	181
Odd sentences between 30 and 60 days		23	2	7	2	10	2
Total 31 to 60 days	12.0	1,202	26	215	188	392	381
Total 60 days or under	77.2	7,728	327	1,304	1,751	2,331	2,015
90 days	9.0	909	12	126	158	220	393
100 days		293	3	26	25	175	64
120 days		96	4	20	15	46	11
150 days		73	12	7	11	30	13

180 days -----	7.4	746	19	77	116	263	271
Odd sentences over 60 days -----	-----	164	2	22	10	46	84
Total over 60 days -----	22.8	2,281	52	278	335	780	836
Grand total -----	100.0	³ 10,057	379	1,582	¹ 2,120	3,111	² 2,865
Average (days) -----	-----	50	33	41	39	53	62
Modal (days) -----	-----	30	5	10	-----	30	30
Median (days) -----	-----	30	10	30	25	30	30
Total days of sentence -----	-----	505,700	12,400	64,700	83,800	166,800	178,000

¹Includes 34 unknown. ²Includes 14 unknown. ³Includes 48 unknown. ⁴Six small counties were not studied.

TABLE No. 21.
County Jail Sentences Completed in 1914.
COUNTIES GROUPED GEOGRAPHICALLY.

Sentences	Per cent for State	Total for the State	Bay region	Southern California	Coast counties	San Joaquin Valley	Sacramento Valley	Mountains
5 days	7.6	762	271	78	39	316	46	12
10 days	17.3	1,731	624	267	297	344	164	85
Odd sentences under 10 days	-----	129	51	49	16	5	3	5
Total 10 days or under	26.2	2,622	946	394	352	665	213	52
15 days	-----	473	71	173	94	68	57	10
20 days	-----	580	101	152	120	99	90	18
25 days	-----	214	42	81	22	16	45	8
30 days	26.1	2,613	1,010	747	175	362	281	38
Odd sentences between 10 and 30 days	-----	24	1	7	11	3	1	1
Total 31 to 30 days	39.0	3,904	1,225	1,160	422	548	474	75
Total 30 days or under	65.2	6,526	2,171	1,554	774	1,213	687	127
40 days	-----	92	10	13	16	24	19	10
50 days	-----	374	203	54	9	52	48	8
60 days	7.1	713	258	185	58	105	96	11
Odd sentences between 30 and 60 days	-----	23	5	5	2	6	3	2
Total 31 to 60 days	12.0	1,202	476	257	85	187	166	31
Total 60 days or under	77.2	7,728	2,647	1,811	859	1,400	853	158
90 days	9.0	909	431	216	54	109	82	17
100 days	-----	238	73	45	11	82	80	2
120 days	-----	96	13	30	11	11	27	4
150 days	-----	73	20	7	1	8	28	9

180 days -----	7.4	746	314	193	28	99	96	16
Odd sentences over 60 days -----		164	62	56	4	25	15	2
Total over 60 days -----	22.8	2,281	913	547	110	334	327	50
Grand total -----	100.0	*10,057	*3,565	*2,395	*972	1,734	*1,183	208
Average (days) -----		50	55	55	32	41	57	51
Modal (days) -----		30	30	30	10	-----	30	-----
Median (days) -----		30	30	30	20	30	30	30
Total days of sentence -----		505,700	196,400	129,500	31,400	71,100	66,700	10,660

¹Includes 3 unknown. ²Includes 37 unknown. ³Includes 48 unknown. ⁴Includes 5 unknown.

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	8	1	1	4	2
Imperial												1	
Kings								2	1		1		1
Mendocino					1				1				
Merced									1				
Monterey	1								1				
Napa								1					
Nevada									1				
Placer			1						1			1	
San Luis Obispo								1					
Shasta													
Siskiyou													
Stanislaus					2				1				
Tehama													
Ventura					1				2			1	
Yolo													
Yuba													2
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	3	2			1			1			1	3	

TABLE No. 22—Continued.

Counties	Total No. jail sentences for assault	Typical sentences			Average time in jail after sentence	Summary			Total im- prisoned for assault
		Average	Modal	Median		Fined	Put on probation	Total con- victed of assault	
Grand totals	170	140	90	90	103	10	16	196	325
Large size (over 100,000)	51	212	90	120	164	0	9	60	86
Alameda	3	313		180	301	0	2	5	6
Los Angeles	23	125	90	90	113	0	7	30	80
San Francisco	25	248	120	180	171	0	0	25	0
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	57	132		90	83	0	3	60	122
Fresno	6	74		30	35	0	0	6	35
Sacramento	8	127		120	112	0	0	8	5
San Bernardino	22	157	90	90		0	0	22	15
San Diego	13	119	180	100	91	0	3	16	26
San Joaquin	7	150		90	78	0	0	7	16
Santa Clara	1	100			60	0	0	1	25
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	24	109		60	66	3	3	30	46
Butte	2	52			25	0	0	2	0
Contra Costa	2	135			105	0	3	5	4
Humboldt	3	78			68	0	0	3	8
Kern	2	60	20		20	0	0	2	11
Marin	1	455			335	0	0	1	2
Orange	2	120			120	0	0	2	4
Riverside	7	59			45	3	0	10	6
San Mateo	1	60				0	0	1	6
Santa Barbara	0					0	0	0	1
Santa Cruz	0					0	0	0	1
Solano	1	30			27	0	0	1	1
Sonoma	3	228			56	0	0	3	2
Tulare	0					0	0	0	4
Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	27	85	90	90	63	3	1	31	55
Imperial	3	93			30	1	0	4	15
Kings	3	70			70	1	0	4	5

Mendocino	3	110	---	---	102	0	0	3	1	1	16	37
Merced	1	90	---	---	90	0	0	1	2	2	0	4
Monterey	2	50	---	---	45	0	0	2	2	2	0	3
Napa	1	60	---	---	47	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Nevada	1	90	---	---	75	0	0	1	2	1	0	3
Placer	3	95	---	---	60	1	1	4	0	4	7	9
San Luis Obispo	1	60	---	---	50	0	0	2	7	1	0	1
Shasta	0	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	1	1	6	6
Siskiyou	0	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Stanislaus	3	50	---	---	---	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
Ventura	4	97	---	---	64	0	0	4	7	1	1	1
Yolo	0	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Yuba	2	130	---	---	65	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	11	71	---	25	44	4	0	15	16	37		

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)-----	32	132	33	45	7	105	4	9	35	38	2	0	0	0	7	16
Imperial -----	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kings -----	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mendocino -----	0	2	7	9	0	10	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Merced -----	10	19	5	2	0	32	3	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Monterey -----	0	3	0	2	1	6	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa -----	3	18	7	10	1	10	0	2	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nevada -----	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Placer -----	12	39	6	12	1	15	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
San Luis Obispo-----	7	47	1	4	0	15	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shasta -----	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou -----	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stanislaus -----	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama -----	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura -----	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yolo -----	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	1
Yuba -----	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth size (less than 10,000)-----	9	21	2	5	1	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	3

¹Not recorded.²Fiscal year 1914-1915.

TABLE No. 23—Continued.

Counties	Total No. of persons sentenced for disturbing peace	Typical sentences			Average time in jail after sentence	Summary			Total imprisoned for disturbing peace
		Average	Modal	Median		Fined	Put on probation	Total convicted of disturbing peace	
Grand totals	1,627	31	30	20	22	176	132	1,935	3,022
Large size (over 100,000)	201	45	30	30	30	0	0	201	239
Alameda	11	72	90	90	56	0	0	11	18
Los Angeles	95	42	30	30	0	0	0	95	126
San Francisco	95	42	30	30	27	0	0	95	95
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	443	29	0	20	25	24	0	467	807
Fresno	123	19	10	10	14	0	0	123	340
Sacramento	70	38	25	30	32	0	0	70	73
San Bernardino	93	36	30	30	36	0	0	93	99
San Diego	95	26	15	20	23	11	0	106	120
San Joaquin	38	31	20	20	21	13	0	51	119
Santa Clara	24	37	30	30	32	0	0	24	56
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	465	26	10	20	21	60	0	525	809
Butte	34	28	-----	25	22	2	0	36	44
Contra Costa	26	31	-----	25	25	1	0	27	42
Humboldt	11	54	-----	30	38	2	0	13	19
Kern	23	46	30	30	30	0	0	23	212
Marin	100	12	5	10	8	0	0	100	119
Orange	43	29	30	30	28	46	0	89	135
Riverside	3	28	30	30	18	4	0	7	9
San Mateo	17	18	-----	15	9	0	0	17	31
Santa Barbara	93	27	10	20	24	0	0	93	110
Santa Cruz	58	21	10	15	17	4	0	62	79
Solano	39	44	30	30	30	0	0	39	45
Sonoma	18	27	5	20	16	0	0	18	27
Tulare	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	0	1	7

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	465	31	10	20	20	84	132	681	328	1,009
Imperial	14	43	90	60	0	11	0	25	8	33
Kings	11	55	20	60	51	8	0	19	11	30
Mendocino	33	30	30	20	26	0	0	33	4	37
Merced	84	29	30	30	21	21	0	105	123	228
Monterey	17	45	30	30	0	1	0	18	36	54
Napa	71	33	10	20	18	34	132	237	3	240
Nevada	9	38	30	30	0	0	0	9	2	11
Placer	96	25	10	10	15	7	0	103	12	115
San Luis Obispo	80	17	10	10	16	0	0	80	93	173
Shasta	2	30	30	30	25	1	0	3	0	3
Siskiyou	10	38	30	30	28	0	0	10	0	10
Stanislaus	6	27	25	25	0	0	0	6	30	36
Tehama	2	37	10	10	24	0	0	2	0	2
Ventura	4	15	60	90	15	1	0	5	3	8
Yolo	11	98	90	60	0	0	0	11	3	14
Yuba	15	62	90	60	48	0	0	15	0	15
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	53	29	10	10	16	8	0	61	37	98

TABLE No. 24.
Prisoners Discharged from County Jails in 1914.
 DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH BEING DRUNK.

Counties	Number receiving sentences of lengths indicated in days														Misc.
	5 days	10 days	15 days	20 days	25 days	30 days	40 days	50 days	60 days	90 days	100 days	120 days	150 days	180 days	
Grand totals	249	241	30	35	23	291	3	8	34	71	2	1	1	24	25
Large size (over 100,000)	37	130	2	6	4	200	0	4	25	56	0	0	0	12	1
Alameda	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	1	16	2	1	3	4	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	36	114	0	5	0	195	0	0	21	53	0	0	0	12	1
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	1	4	1	1	2	26	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	0
Fresno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	0	2	0	0	2	13	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
San Diego	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	82	50	13	12	15	23	1	0	4	5	1	1	1	6	13
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	1
Marin	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Orange	13	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
San Mateo	28	17	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sonoma	24	9	4	6	10	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Tulare	12	13	6	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	21	27	11	10	2	14	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	8
Imperial	2	3	7	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kings	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mendocino	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa	4	9	2	6	1	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Placer	12	14	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stanislaus	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yolo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	108	30	3	6	0	28	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	3

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

TABLE No. 24—Continued.

Counties	Total No. jail sentences for drunkenness	Typical sentences			Average time in jail after sentence	Summary				Total imprisoned for drunkenness
		Average	Modal	Median		Fined	Put on probation	Total convicted of drunkenness	Charged but not convicted	
Grand totals	1,038	27	5	15	22	125	76	1,239	1,622	2,861
Large size (over 100,000)	475	35	30	30	30	0	0	475	32	507
Alameda	3	38		30	32	0	0	3	4	7
Los Angeles	35	27	10	15	27	0	0	35	28	63
San Francisco	437	33	30	30	30	0	0	437	0	437
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	46	47	30	30	43	0	0	46	40	86
Fresno										
Sacramento	2	40			40	0	0	2	7	9
San Bernardino	23	49	30		49	0	0	23	6	29
San Diego	2	17			17	0	0	2	1	3
San Joaquin	5	22	30		22	0	0	5	0	5
Santa Clara	14	59	30		45	0	0	14	26	40
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	227	21	5	10	17	11	1	239	796	1,035
Butte										
Contra Costa	7	16	15		15	0	1	8	0	8
Humboldt									1	1
Kern	14	94			57	0	0	14	440	454
Marin	9	4	3		3	0	0	9	9	18
Orange	24	7	5		7	5	0	29	13	42
Riverside	3	150			66	0	0	3	0	3
San Mateo	54	14	5	5		0	0	54	99	153
Santa Barbara										
Santa Cruz										
Solano	11	39	30		15	0	0	11	74	85
Sonoma	66	15	5		14	5	0	71	34	105
Tulare	39	13	10	10	13	1	0	40	125	165

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	105	21	10	15	14	43	75	223	611	834
Imperial	21	16	15	15	14	35	0	56	48	104
Kings	6	28			21	1	0	7	23	30
Mendocino	7	31	30	30	31	0	0	7	13	20
Merced										
Monterey										
Napa	33	28	10	20	13	5	75	113	3	116
Nevada									2	2
Placer	31	10	10	10	6	2	0	33	3	36
San Luis Obispo										
Shasta										
Siskiyou										
Stanislaus	5	35	30		35	0	0	5	2	2
Tehama									510	515
Ventura	2	35			35	0	0	2	7	9
Yolo										
Yuba										
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	185	13	5	5	10	71	0	256	143	399

TABLE No. 25.
Prisoners Discharged from County Jails in 1914.
 DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH PETIT LARCENY.

Counties	Number receiving sentences of lengths indicated in days														Misc.
	5 days	10 days	15 days	20 days	25 days	30 days	40 days	50 days	60 days	90 days	100 days	120 days	150 days	180 days	
Grand totals	15	68	30	62	21	355	25	32	183	220	55	44	42	266	45
Large size (over 100,000)															
Alameda	2	22	5	3	5	91	0	3	25	69	0	3	4	90	19
Los Angeles	0	2	4	1	0	5	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	6	2
San Francisco	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	4	12	0	1	1	6	1
	2	20	1	0	0	84	0	0	18	54	0	1	2	78	16
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)															
Fresno	5	17	11	25	4	134	10	12	90	73	42	29	23	81	18
Sacramento	3	9	2	7	0	27	6	0	11	6	0	0	1	3	4
San Bernardino	0	2	4	1	4	19	1	0	26	16	1	13	10	19	0
San Diego	1	0	1	0	0	29	0	1	18	17	3	10	0	26	1
San Joaquin	0	2	3	4	0	19	0	0	15	13	0	4	0	5	2
Santa Clara	1	3	1	13	0	34	3	10	17	2	36	1	2	8	3
	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	3	19	2	1	10	20	8
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)															
Butte	4	19	2	14	5	62	6	8	30	44	8	4	2	56	0
Contra Costa	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	4	0
Humboldt	2	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	4	5	3	0	0	4	0
Kern	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	6	11	3	0	0	12	0
Orange	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	2	6	1	1	4	10	0	4	1	5	0	1	0	12	0
San Mateo	0	3	0	1	0	12	0	1	6	3	2	0	0	6	0
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	1	0
Santa Cruz	0	2	0	1	0	5	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	0	1	0	1	0	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sonoma	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0
Tulare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)-----	3	10	12	8	4	60	9	19	36	32	5	7	10	37	5
Imperial -----	3	0	0	0	3	9	0	7	4	7	0	1	7	10	3
Kings -----	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0
Mendocino -----	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Merced -----	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	1
Monterey -----	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Napa -----	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nevada -----	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Placer -----	0	1	0	4	1	2	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	2	0
San Luis Obispo -----	0	2	1	0	0	10	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Shasta -----	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0
Siskiyou -----	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stanislaus -----	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	0
Tehama -----	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura -----	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
Yolo -----	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Yuba -----	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	5	3	2	0	1	8	0
Fifth size (less than 10,000)-----	1	0	0	2	3	8	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	2	3

TABLE No. 25—Continued.

Counties	Total No. jail sentences for petit larceny	Typical sentences			Average time in jail after sentence	Summary			Total imprisoned for petit larceny
		Average	Modal	Median		Fined	Put on probation	Total convicted of petit larceny	
Grand totals	1,463	74	30	60	65	22	6	1,491	1,837
Large size (over 100,000)	341	69	30	90	---	0	3	344	386
Alameda	28	85	30	60	68	0	3	31	38
Los Angeles	37	83	90	90	78	0	0	37	72
San Francisco	276	65	---	90	---	0	0	276	276
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	574	79	30	60	63	6	0	580	713
Fresno	79	41	30	30	---	0	0	79	131
Sacramento	116	90	60	60	79	0	0	116	118
San Bernardino	107	92	60	60	92	0	0	107	110
San Diego	67	63	30	60	58	0	0	67	81
San Joaquin	134	66	---	50	46	6	0	140	176
Santa Clara	71	122	180	150	102	0	0	71	97
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	264	78	30	60	60	14	1	279	367
Butte	18	81	30	60	54	2	0	20	23
Contra Costa	26	74	90	60	56	0	0	26	26
Humboldt	8	75	---	---	71	0	0	8	12
Kern	36	110	90	90	86	0	0	36	65
Marin	3	33	---	---	15	0	0	3	3
Orange	23	120	180	90	101	8	0	31	49
Riverside	41	59	30	30	36	2	0	43	45
San Mateo	29	50	30	30	46	0	0	29	30
Santa Barbara	31	97	90	90	84	0	0	31	41
Santa Cruz	18	42	40	40	41	1	0	19	23
Solano	15	44	---	30	33	0	0	15	17
Sonoma	14	86	---	60	40	1	1	16	26
Tulare	2	120	---	---	57	0	0	2	7

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	257	69	30	50	52	0	2	259	73	332
Imperial	54	71	30	90	-----	0	0	54	17	71
Kings	12	82	50	60	79	0	0	12	10	22
Mendocino	10	56	90	-----	53	0	0	10	0	10
Merced	12	100	-----	-----	45	0	0	12	6	18
Monterey	16	52	-----	-----	49	0	0	16	5	21
Napa	6	62	60	60	50	0	0	6	2	8
Nevada	3	70	60	60	60	0	0	3	0	3
Placer	24	60	40	-----	35	0	0	24	3	27
San Luis Obispo	21	41	30	30	40	0	0	21	5	26
Shasta	18	107	180	90	60	0	0	18	0	18
Siskiyou	6	38	-----	-----	29	0	0	6	0	6
Stanislaus	14	72	-----	60	72	0	0	14	20	34
Tehama	4	41	50	50	-----	0	0	4	1	5
Ventura	12	54	-----	-----	35	0	2	14	0	14
Yolo	6	90	30	-----	89	0	0	6	3	9
Yuba	39	74	30	30	53	0	0	39	1	40
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	27	66	30	30	56	2	0	29	10	39

TABLE No. 26.
Prisoners Discharged from County Jails in 1914.
 DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Counties	Number receiving sentences of lengths indicated in days														Misc.
	5 days	10 days	15 days	20 days	25 days	30 days	40 days	50 days	60 days	90 days	100 days	120 days	150 days	180 days	
Grand totals	191	673	219	190	25	829	19	13	207	203	19	8	4	167	73
Large size (over 100,000)	19	233	13	3	1	258	0	2	84	104	2	1	1	55	5
Alameda	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2
Los Angeles	1	18	12	0	1	12	0	0	9	0	1	1	1	8	3
San Francisco	17	212	1	3	0	243	0	2	75	102	0	0	0	43	0
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	111	173	26	39	14	321	3	7	58	43	14	5	0	92	50
Fresno	97	105	3	8	0	62	0	0	5	17	2	0	0	19	0
Sacramento	0	1	0	4	1	15	1	0	5	5	0	5	0	15	0
San Bernardino	0	7	5	18	4	105	1	4	23	11	0	0	0	12	0
San Diego	12	43	11	7	9	41	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	21	36
San Joaquin	0	5	0	1	0	14	0	1	3	0	11	0	0	2	2
Santa Clara	2	12	7	1	0	84	1	1	15	10	0	0	0	23	12
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	41	169	147	95	2	177	8	0	44	37	2	1	0	11	8
Butte	0	3	5	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Contra Costa	3	1	11	2	0	4	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	8	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kern	1	2	18	0	0	13	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0
Marin	18	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	8
Orange	7	21	60	30	0	55	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	1	38	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Mateo	1	16	1	7	0	9	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	0	15	4	11	0	8	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Santa Cruz	0	18	38	29	2	21	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Solano	6	27	4	4	0	45	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	3	0
Sonoma	2	12	4	8	0	13	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	1	0
Tulare	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	18	97	33	53	8	67	8	4	20	18	1	1	3	6	10
Imperial	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Kings	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	1	6	13	4	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Monterey	5	15	4	8	7	7	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Napa	1	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Placer	8	36	6	29	0	8	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo	3	33	5	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stanislaus	0	0	1	1	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yolo	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Yuba	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

TABLE No. 26—Continued.

Counties	Total number jail sen- tences for vagrancy	Typical sentences			Average time in jail after sentence	Summary				Total im- prisoned for vagrancy
		Average	Modal	Median		Fined	Put on probation	Total con- victed or vagrancy	Charged but not convicted	
Grand totals	2,840	38	10	30	128	22	27	2,889	3,724	6,613
Large size (over 100,000)	781	45	10	30	---	0	1	782	16	798
Alameda	16	75	---	90	59	0	1	17	7	24
Los Angeles	67	48	10	30	---	0	0	67	9	76
San Francisco	698	45	30	30	32	0	0	698	0	698
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	956	42	30	20	34	5	1	962	1,799	2,761
Fresno	318	28	10	10	21	1	0	319	527	846
Sacramento	52	90	---	60	66	0	0	52	45	97
San Bernardino	190	44	30	30	44	2	0	192	1	193
San Diego	189	36	10	30	28	2	1	192	22	214
San Joaquin	39	58	30	29	44	0	0	39	1,037	1,076
Santa Clara	168	54	30	27	41	0	0	168	147	315
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	742	27	10	20	22	3	1	746	488	1,234
Butte	15	44	15	15	16	0	0	15	4	19
Contra Costa	28	28	15	15	25	0	1	29	0	29
Humboldt	17	32	10	20	30	0	0	17	4	21
Kern	41	38	15	30	34	0	0	41	202	243
Marin	38	14	5	10	11	0	0	38	2	40
Orange	183	23	15	20	21	0	0	183	103	286
Riverside	44	12	10	10	11	0	0	44	5	49
San Mateo	46	32	10	20	25	0	0	46	34	80
Santa Barbara	45	28	10	20	10	0	0	45	15	60
Santa Cruz	117	22	15	15	20	0	0	117	2	119
Solano	97	30	30	30	19	0	0	97	70	167
Sonoma	65	42	---	30	24	3	0	68	88	153
Tulare	6	25	---	10	25	0	0	6	27	33

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)	347	30	10	20	24	13	24	384	688	1,072
Imperial	8	59	30	30	0	7	0	15	35	50
Kings	14	44	30	30	0	0	0	14	32	46
Mendocino	9	47	30	30	0	0	0	9	10	19
Merced	36	30	15	15	0	0	0	36	173	209
Monterey	53	24	10	20	0	1	0	54	65	119
Napa	17	37	---	20	24	5	24	46	0	46
Nevada	1	180	---	---	0	0	0	1	0	1
Placer	95	19	10	15	0	0	0	95	24	119
San Luis Obispo	58	13	10	10	0	0	0	58	85	143
Shasta	5	70	90	90	0	0	0	5	1	6
Siskiyou	5	59	---	50	0	0	0	5	0	5
Stanislaus	12	38	30	30	0	0	0	12	261	273
Tehama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ventura	2	10	10	---	0	0	0	2	2	4
Yolo	19	40	30	30	0	0	0	19	0	19
Yuba	13	82	30	50	0	0	0	13	0	13
Fifth size (less than 10,000)	14	71	30	30	0	1	0	15	733	748

¹Excluding 3 large counties.

TABLE No. 27.
County Jails.

ANNUAL EXPENSE PEACE OFFICERS, ETC.

Counties	Salaries		No. of paid deputies provided by law			No. of prisoners received year ending June 30, 1915		Population 1910	Area, square miles	No. of prisoners, including city jails		
	Sheriff	Deputies, jailers, etc.	Total	Absolute number	Number per 10,000 population	Number per 100 prisoners	Absolute number			Number per 10,000 population		
Grand totals	\$243,550	\$438,320	\$681,870	374	1.1	1.1	33,358	140	2,377,549	155,652	712	170,000
Large size (over 100,000)	17,000	266,280	283,280	208	1.8	2.8	7,183	61	1,167,174	4,842	918	107,126
Alameda	4,000	45,900	49,900	30	1.4	3.8	782	32	246,131	732	319	7,874
Los Angeles	5,000	119,880	124,880	93	1.8	2.7	3,430	68	504,131	4,067	1,084	52,150
San Francisco	8,000	100,500	108,500	85	2.4	2.8	2,971	71	416,912	43	1,103	47,102
Second size (50,000 to 100,000)	24,700	90,960	115,660	71	1.8	0.7	10,853	274	396,104	34,087	803	31,802
Fresno	6,000	13,500	19,500	10	1.3	0.2	4,208	556	75,657	5,950	786	4,315
Sacramento	3,600	16,680	20,280	12	1.8	1.0	1,215	179	67,806	983	894	6,060
San Bernardino	3,000	4,500	7,500	4	0.7	0.3	1,279	225	56,706	20,157	1,146	16,500
San Diego	3,600	28,140	31,740	24	3.9	2.4	998	161	61,665	4,221	999	6,164
San Joaquin	4,500	14,400	18,900	11	2.16	0.5	2,082	404	50,731	1,448	948	4,812
Santa Clara	4,000	13,740	17,740	10	1.2	0.9	1,101	132	83,539	1,328	472	3,951
Third size (25,000 to 50,000)	55,400	55,900	111,300	46	1.1	0.6	7,110	106	416,649	33,514	394	16,416
Butte	6,000	-----	6,000	0	0.0	0.0	280	102	27,301	1,722	238	1,650
Contra Costa	5,000	8,100	13,100	6	1.9	1.9	315	99	31,674	714	410	1,300
Humboldt	4,800	4,200	9,000	3	0.9	1.5	202	60	33,857	3,634	243	824
Kern	4,800	13,500	18,300	10	2.6	0.5	2,026	537	37,715	8,003	558	2,108
Marin	4,500	1,500	6,000	1	0.4	0.3	302	120	25,114	529	238	1,600
Orange	2,500	4,720	7,220	5	1.4	0.4	1,224	355	34,436	795	464	1,600
Riverside	3,300	3,400	6,700	3	0.6	1.1	261	75	34,696	7,240	614	2,342
San Mateo	4,500	3,600	8,100	3	1.1	0.6	525	197	26,585	447	406	1,079
Santa Barbara	4,000	1,980	5,980	2	0.7	0.6	346	125	27,738	2,740	665	1,845
Santa Cruz	3,000	1,700	4,700	2	0.8	0.7	302	115	26,140	435	211	551
Solano	4,500	4,800	9,300	4	1.5	0.7	550	199	27,559	822	496	1,367
Sonoma	2,000	7,200	9,200	6	1.2	1.0	576	119	48,394	1,577	361	1,649
Tulare	6,500	1,200	7,700	1	0.3	0.2	501	141	35,440	4,856	141	501

Fourth size (10,000 to 25,000)											
74,900	22,080	96,980	45	1.6	0.7	6,081	218	279,378	38,500	458	12,800
Imperial	7,800	10,800	6	4.4	0.7	803	591	13,591	4,089	1,736	2,360
Kings	3,300	6,300	3	1.8	0.8	324	214	16,230	1,159	964	1,565
Mendocino	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	0.0	224	94	23,929	3,453	160	1,400
Merced	1,200	6,200	1	0.7	0.1	880	581	15,148	1,995	580	880
Monterey	2,580	6,080	2	0.8	1.9	351	104	24,146	3,330	291	704
Napa	1,500	6,000	1	0.5	0.2	458	231	19,800	783	265	526
Nevada	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	0.0	64	33	14,955	974	33	64
Placer	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	0.0	428	235	18,237	1,395	234	428
San Luis Obispo	5,500	5,500	0	0.0	0.0	603	311	19,383	3,334	606	1,174
Shasta	1,200	6,300	1	0.5	0.7	142	75	18,920	3,858	75	142
Siskiyou	600	6,600	1	0.6	1.1	82	44	18,801	6,256	73	138
Stanislaus	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	0.0	755	335	22,522	1,450	360	811
Tehama	4,800	4,800	0	0.0	0.0	55	48	11,401	2,893	79	92
Ventura	3,900	7,900	3	1.6	0.5	562	306	18,347	1,878	1,068	1,961
Yolo	4,500	4,500	0	0.0	0.0	140	100	13,926	1,014	181	1,250
Yuba	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	0.0	187	186	10,042	639	2,056	2,065
Fifth size (less than 10,000)											
71,550	3,100	74,650	4	0.3	0.3	1,831	155	118,244	44,709	182	2,148
Alpine	700	700	0	0.0	0.0	2	65	309	776	64	2
Amador	4,250	4,250	0	0.0	0.0	45	49	9,086	601	49	45
Calaveras	3,500	4,100	1	1.1	4.3	23	25	9,171	1,027	24	23
Colusa	4,000	5,000	1	1.3	1.7	58	75	7,732	1,140	129	100
Del Norte	1,800	2,400	1	4.1	3.2	31	128	2,417	1,024	128	31
El Dorado	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	0.0	49	67	7,492	1,753	65	49
Glenn	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	0.0	46	64	7,172	1,259	86	62
Inyo	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	0.0	40	58	6,974	1,019	57	40
Lake	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	0.0	16	29	5,526	1,278	29	16
Lassen	4,500	4,500	0	0.0	0.0	59	102	4,802	4,531	520	1,250
Madera	5,000	5,000	0	0.0	0.0	1,225	1,464	8,368	2,112	1,464	1,225
Mariposa	3,800	3,800	0	0.0	0.0	13	33	3,956	1,463	60	24
Modoc	2,500	3,400	1	1.6	2.7	36	58	6,191	3,823	80	50
Mono	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0.0	3	15	2,042	3,030	24	5
Plumas	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	0.0	15	28	5,259	2,594	28	15
San Benito	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	0.0	93	116	8,041	1,392	141	113
Sierra	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	0.0	14	34	4,098	923	34	14
Sutter	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	0.0	36	57	6,328	608	90	57
Trinity	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	0.0	9	27	3,301	3,166	27	9
Tuolumne	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	0.0	18	19	9,979	2,190	50	150

¹ Estimate.

TABLE No. 28.
County Jails.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, JULY 1, 1914, TO JUNE 30, 1915.

Counties	Totals				How passed out											
	Total for year	In jail July 1, 1914	Received during year	Passed out during year	In jail June 30, 1915	Sent to State Prison	Sent to Reform School	Served jail sentence	Not in-dicted	Released on habeas corpus	Released on probation	Acquitted	Escaped	Died	Insane, sent to State Hospital	Otherwise passed out
Totals	34,941	1,583	33,358	33,324	1,717	1,613	322	9,932	3,864	122	1,859	3,841	195	22	804	10,650
Alameda	874	92	782	781	93	144	25	128	37	1	138	29	0	0	5	27
Alpine	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Amador	49	4	45	48	1	2	0	9	17	0	4	0	0	1	9	6
Butte	295	15	280	280	15	26	3	131	76	0	11	1	12	0	24	6
Calaveras	23	0	23	23	0	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	4
Colusa	60	2	58	56	4	2	0	12	0	0	9	2	0	0	4	27
Contra Costa	336	21	315	309	27	12	1	133	0	0	20	2	5	0	0	136
Del Norte	32	1	31	30	2	2	1	14	6	0	2	0	2	0	2	1
El Dorado	50	1	49	50	0	3	0	22	8	0	5	4	0	0	4	4
Fresno	4,251	43	4,208	4,181	70	56	19	733	4	0	63	2,898	28	0	69	311
Glenn	50	4	46	48	2	3	1	20	14	0	0	1	1	0	2	6
Humboldt	216	14	202	204	12	14	0	145	4	0	5	1	0	0	27	8
Imperial	832	29	803	798	34	47	3	158	247	0	10	12	130	1	17	273
Inyo	40	0	40	39	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	24
Kern	2,076	50	2,026	2,046	30	11	6	128	1,540	1	51	3	4	1	34	267
Kings	364	17	347	346	18	16	0	79	0	0	5	0	1	0	9	236
Lake	16	0	16	16	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Lassen	64	5	59	63	1	1	0	16	7	0	8	14	0	1	3	13
Los Angeles	3,710	280	3,430	3,432	278	274	102	1,477	0	12	302	358	19	0	0	1,898
Madera	1,241	16	1,225	1,234	7	4	3	118	0	0	6	4	1	0	14	1,084
Marin	310	8	302	304	6	5	0	250	0	0	9	2	2	0	1	35
Mariposa	13	0	13	12	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0
Mendocino	235	21	224	235	10	13	0	59	65	0	14	5	6	0	10	63
Merced	896	16	880	883	13	6	5	233	593	2	6	6	3	0	15	14
Modoc	38	2	36	36	2	1	1	15	6	0	3	2	2	0	1	5

A STUDY IN COUNTY JAILS.

[illegible]

¹Includes chain gang camp.

TABLE No. 29.
County Jails.
COST OF MAINTENANCE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

Counties	Totals			Permanent improvements	Maintenance					Average daily population	Annual per capita	Monthly per capita
	Excluding permanent improvements	Including permanent improvements			Board of prisoners	Clothing	To-bacco	Ordinary repairs	Other expenses			
Approximate totals	\$408,000 00	\$453,000 00	\$15,000 00							1,971	\$207 17	\$17 26
Alameda	21,863 85	21,863 85			\$5,790 50	\$105 63		\$2,822 34	\$5,907 88	106	\$206 26	\$17 19
Alpine	13 70	13 70			12 50	1 10	\$0 10			0		
Amador	652 80	652 80			458 25	15 80		61 65	117 10	5	130 56	10 88
Butte	7,490 31	7,637 52	147 21		4,364 15	243 24	163 72	651 45	1,107 75	21	356 68	29 72
Calaveras	215 40	215 40			206 40	4 00	5 00			1	215 40	17 95
Colusa	498 40	498 40			462 60	9 70	20 15		5 95	8	62 30	5 19
Contra Costa	7,622 92	7,814 57	191 95		3,890 00	674 32		26 00	1,532 60	29	262 86	21 90
Del Norte	858 35	858 35			613 35	18 00	10 50	6 50	210 00	2	429 17	35 76
El Dorado	674 75	674 75			667 35	4 60	2 80			2	337 37	28 11
Fresno	16,281 22	16,281 22			9,130 50	762 00		388 85	1,919 87	109	149 37	12 45
Glenn	2,377 18	2,377 18			1,320 55	80 88		63 25	912 50	8	297 15	24 76
Humboldt	4,480 00	4,630 00	150 00		3,124 00	21 00		135 00		17	263 53	21 96
Imperial	7,950 15	7,950 15			6,650 15			100 00		38	209 21	17 43
Inyo	374 32	374 32			265 20	8 10	2 30	22 00	76 72	1	374 32	31 19
Kern	12,174 72	12,174 72			6,251 77			626 09	1,866 86	54	225 46	18 79
Kings	4,305 97	4,305 97			2,993 97	12 00		100 00		23	187 21	15 60
Lake	124 00	124 00			120 00	4 00				1	124 00	10 33
Lassen	1,051 93	1,051 93			656 35	9 90	32 83		352 85	3	350 64	29 22
Los Angeles	67,976 68	67,976 68			28,671 52	1,737 90	237 35	56 35	5,093 56	321	211 76	17 65
Madera	4,257 12	4,257 12			2,377 85	244 85	10 00	173 11	851 31	9	473 01	39 42
Marin	1,448 64	1,448 64			1,220 14	105 50	5 00	46 00	72 00	8	181 08	15 09
Mariposa	119 80	127 75	7 95		97 10		2 60	4 00	16 10	1	119 80	9 98
Mendocino	3,251 72	3,251 72			3,137 50				114 22	12	270 98	22 58
Merced	6,900 23	6,900 23			3,459 10	498 50	26 35	163 55	1,132 73	17	405 90	33 82
Modoc	610 50	6,610 50	6,000 00		575 50	20 00	15 00			2	305 25	25 44

Mono	122 25	122 25	107 25	12 00	3 00	138 40	425 10	---	---	1	122 25	20 19
Monterey	3,074 99	3,096 99	2,058 24	453 25	---	50 00	75 00	---	---	20	153 75	12 81
Napa	1,713 00	1,713 00	1,513 00	75 00	---	---	---	---	---	13	131 77	10 98
Nevada	783 25	783 25	619 95	51 30	---	---	112 00	---	---	4	195 81	15 49
Orange	12,607 78	12,607 78	7,002 27	794 25	---	1,216 11	2,046 15	---	1,549 00	68	185 00	15 40
Placer	5,005 00	5,005 00	4,100 00	300 00	35 00	90 00	---	---	480 00	26	192 50	16 04
Plumas	361 75	361 75	333 75	---	---	25 00	3 00	---	---	3	120 58	10 05
Riverside	4,073 97	4,073 97	1,879 00	95 01	---	216 58	883 38	---	1,000 00	21	194 00	16 17
Sacramento	26,677 62	26,677 62	11,535 97	336 27	---	1,965 16	7,800 22	---	5,040 00	91	293 16	24 60
San Benito	1,156 35	1,156 35	1,081 20	23 95	35 20	---	16 00	---	---	8	144 54	12 04
San Bernardino	7,221 83	7,360 12	2,494 84	96 28	2 00	40 60	2,398 11	---	2,190 00	31	232 96	19 41
San Diego	19,895 00	19,895 00	13,750 00	150 00	75 00	---	400 00	---	5,520 00	102	195 05	16 25
San Francisco	86,418 97	88,543 97	26,120 42	2,619 50	486 80	823 53	14,368 72	---	42,000 00	369	234 20	19 52
San Joaquin	9,731 11	9,731 11	6,161 40	807 57	212 14	150 00	---	---	2,400 00	74	131 50	10 96
San Luis Obispo	3,487 15	3,487 15	3,191 90	56 85	---	59 40	179 00	---	---	18	193 73	16 14
San Mateo	3,000 00	3,000 00	4,234 26	251 27	---	424 10	323 30	---	600 00	13	---	---
Santa Barbara	5,232 93	5,673 70	2,810 70	423 05	---	222 00	302 55	---	2,400 00	27	133 81	16 15
Santa Clara	5,158 30	5,158 30	2,416 31	280 55	54 14	---	360 20	---	---	77	66 99	5 53
Santa Cruz	3,111 20	3,111 20	1,744 09	183 50	14 70	---	17 25	---	---	18	172 84	14 40
Shasta	1,849 54	1,849 54	273 33	9 00	2 65	55 93	55 05	---	---	13	142 27	11 86
Sierra	395 96	395 96	1,132 20	200 00	59 05	29 65	---	---	---	1	395 96	33 00
Siskiyou	1,220 90	1,220 90	4,365 50	200 00	---	100 00	300 00	---	---	5	244 18	20 35
Solano	6,165 50	6,365 50	4,565 70	424 07	160 00	---	---	---	1,200 00	23	208 06	22 34
Sonoma	6,249 78	6,249 78	2,233 20	284 50	30 00	51 80	788 90	---	1,200 00	34	183 82	15 32
Stanislaus	5,188 40	5,188 40	241 85	---	2 50	15 50	2 50	---	1,800 00	15	345 89	28 82
Sutter	262 35	262 35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	262 35	21 86
Tehama	1,000 00	1,000 00	81 55	4 50	70	---	75	---	240 00	5	---	---
Trinity	87 50	87 50	1,666 10	94 65	---	82 45	167 04	---	---	1	87 50	7 19
Tulare	2,010 24	2,010 24	336 95	4 10	---	43 30	220 41	---	---	19	105 80	8 82
Tuolumne	604 76	604 76	3,237 75	169 20	22 75	53 20	91 90	---	600 00	3	201 59	16 80
Ventura	4,174 80	4,174 80	1,283 80	160 65	64 60	45 00	589 44	---	---	36	115 97	9 66
Yolo	1,509 05	36,509 05	2,836 40	137 82	47 13	---	---	---	---	10	150 90	12 57
Yuba	3,655 84	3,655 84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	158 95	13 25

¹Sheriff's estimate.²Clothing and tobacco.³Our estimate—made account failure to report.

TABLE No. 30.
County Jails.
NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS, JUNE 30, 1915.

Counties	Totals			Awaiting trial			Serving sentence			Sentenced to State Prison		Sen- tenced to Reform School	All others	
	Grand total	Male	Female	Men	Women	Ju- niles	Men	Women	Ju- niles	Men	Women		Male	Female
Totals	1,777	1,618	69	565	23	8	1,077	49	3	27	2	2	28	2
Alameda	93	91	2	27	2	0	54	0	0	2	0	0	8	0
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	15	15	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	4	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa	27	26	1	4	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Del Norte	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno	70	65	5	23	2	0	40	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Glenn	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Humboldt	12	12	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial	34	33	1	19	1	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Inyo	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	30	30	0	22	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kings	18	16	2	1	0	0	12	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	278	265	13	145	7	7	106	2	0	3	1	1	6	0
Madera	7	7	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marin	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	10	9	1	4	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merced	13	13	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modoc	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE No. 31.
County Jails.
NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS, DECEMBER 31, 1915.

Counties	Totals			Awaiting trial			Serving sentence			Sentenced to State Prison		Sen- tenced to Reform School	All others	
	Grand total	Male	Female	Men	Women	Ju- ven- iles	Men	Women	Ju- ven- iles	Men	Women		Male	Female
Totals	1,902	1,916	46	733	13	8	1,064	31		85		7	20	1
Alameda	75	74	1	40			31	1		3				
Alpine														
Amador	3	3		3										
Butte	18	18		5			11						2	
Calaveras	2	2		2										
Colusa	5	5		1			4							
Contra Costa	28	28		10			18							
Del Norte	5	5					5							
El Dorado														
Fresno	88	87	1	41			46	1						
Glenn	1	1					1							
Humboldt	25	25		6			19							
Imperial	36	36		14			18			4				
Inyo	2	2		1			1						1	
Kern	49	48	1	22			25	1						
Kings														
Lake	23	22	1	7			15	1						
Lassen														
Lassen	8	8		5			3							
Los Angeles	312	306	6	178	4	7	115	1		2			5	
Madera	13	13		1			11			1				
Marin														
Mariposa	9	9		1			7			1				
Mariposa	1	1		1										
Mendocino	9	9		3									1	
Merced	21	21		4			5							
Modoc	1	1				1	17							

[illegible]

MODERN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF MISDEMEANANTS.

Kansas City municipal farm. Half a dozen years ago just such conditions as we have been describing obtained in Kansas City. But the new Board of Public Welfare was awake to the needs of unfortunate men. It conceived the idea of healthful, outdoor work for violators of municipal ordinances. A tract of land was purchased and prisoners were set to work upon it. Under the direction of skilled laborers they erected buildings, laid out roads and tilled the soil.

When a prisoner is sent down to the farm, he is first given a bath, a physical examination and a clean outfit of clothing. If he is sick, he is taken to the hospital ward. If he is able to work, he is assigned to one of the squads. The work is adapted so far as possible to the man's physical ability and his previous training or occupation. While he is being examined and given an appropriate task, his own clothing is sent downstairs to be overhauled. His shirts and underwear are washed and ironed. His suit is pressed, and all are neatly folded and laid away in a drawer to await the day of the man's discharge.

The men work about eight hours a day, and in their leisure time may gather in the dining room to read. Some remain in their dormitories to sing and play on musical instruments. Splendid order always prevails, for those who abuse their privilege are reduced to second grade and are deprived of these advantages. The men feel that the work they do is useful and take pride in it. They feel that the superintendent is for them and support him all the time.

While the stay is very brief—the average sentence being thirty days—some good results are obtained. Physical examinations show gains in weight and generally improved health. When the men go out, they are physically able to work, they have a respectable suit of clothes to wear, and have some chance of finding a job. Contrast such a one with the ordinary man released from a California jail. Here the discharged misdemeanor is unfit for work. His muscles are soft from idleness and his lungs are filled with bad air, his clothes are shabby, his self-respect is gone. He is not reformed. He is often broken-down and disheartened.

The financial aspect of the Kansas City farm has received most careful consideration. The institution is nearly self-sustaining. In the fiscal year ending April, 1913, its books showed an actual profit. The following statement is taken from the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Public Welfare, page 345:

MUNICIPAL FARM.**FINANCIAL REPORT.***Expenses.*

Material for permanent improvements -----	\$25,615 08
Current expenses -----	39,187 74
Pay roll -----	20,097 14
Paid for special skilled labor and contract work -----	4,573 08
	<hr/>
	\$89,473 04

Profits.

Combined cost and values.

	Cost	Value
Permanent improvements (material) -----	\$25,615 08	\$85,093 66
Cash credits, farm produce, etc. -----		2,164 96
Value of inventory increase during fiscal year 1912-1913 -----		2,760 78
Pay roll -----	20,097 14	
Paid special skilled labor and contract work -----	4,573 08	
Clothing, provisions, tools, charity, etc. -----	39,187 74	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$89,473 04	\$90,018 40

Credits for Charity.

Cash paid out, aid for prisoners' families -----	\$1,944 00
Cash paid out to prisoners leaving farm -----	131 00
	<hr/>
	\$89,473 04
	<hr/>
Value -----	\$92,093 40
Cost -----	89,473 04
	<hr/>
Net profit for year -----	\$2,620 36

Indiana state farm. The legislature of Indiana established a state institution for the care of misdemeanants whose sentence would ordinarily be 60 days or more in a county jail. A farm of 1,600 acres was purchased. In reporting on this at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1915, Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, member of the Indiana Board of State Charities, said:

"When the superintendent was appointed a certain number of prisoners from the state prison at Michigan City, and some from the reformatory at Jeffersonville, were sent to the farm, and, making their residence in tents, they have begun work to prepare buildings for the use of the inmates. The men who were sent were carpenters, bricklayers, tin workers, etc., who could intelligently put up the buildings. Some of these buildings are now ready. They are inexpensive, but will fulfill their purpose thoroughly. This is true because the object will be to have the men outdoors most of the time. Some men have already been sent from the various police courts to this farm. * * *

"After seeing men lying in jails for months and months, with nothing to do but brood and plan other crimes, it was a matter of actual joy to the observer to see these men digging the soil, to see them in good health, enjoying their meals and learning a trade, and also reimbursing the state for the expense to which it had gone. It is a complete revolution from the former system for misdemeanants. The marvel is that we have been so long reaching it, and the further marvel is that there are county officials in the state who are strongly opposed to it even yet. But, after it is thoroughly established and worked out, I believe the people will never want a change. The expense connected with such an institution, inasmuch as the farm itself will supply nearly everything, will be comparatively small, and the humanitarian results will be correspondingly large.

"The time may come—and we trust it may come soon—when it will be necessary to establish other such farms in different parts of the state and to require all misdemeanants, not merely those under sixty-day sentences, to be sent to such farms."¹

Ontario provincial farm. Dr. J. T. Gilmour, superintendent of the Central Prison at Toronto, also has charge of the farm at Guelph. He said in 1914 at Memphis:

"We commenced farm work four years ago this spring. Our farm consists of 840 acres. It is fifty miles from Toronto. We commenced first by taking out fourteen men and two officers, then increased it to fifty men, and then built a cheap frame building in which to house a hundred and fifty. For the last two years we have had an average population of three hundred. Our average term is one year on the farm. We haven't a gun nor a weapon of any kind whatever. We never have had and we never expect to have. The men that come to us range in age from sixteen to sixty, and are sent to us for all the calendar of crimes known except the great crime of murder. We have learned this, that these men are weak and can be controlled, as Mr. Whittaker controls them, by firm and kindly supervision.

"What these men want is direction and help. We conduct a labor bureau in connection with our institution and no man has gone out in the last twelve years who needed work and was willing to take it but we had a situation awaiting him. * * *

"Less than two per cent of our men escape. Our farm is in the open country, with no walls, no stockade, no barbed wire, but they are under continuous supervision day and night. We operate a stone quarry, and built our lime kiln. We have our stone crusher, our brick plant turning out twenty-five thousand a day, with fifty

¹Proceedings Nat. Conf. Char. & Corr. 1915, pp. 373-4.

men and two officers. We have our orchards. We milk seventy cows every day. We have probably twenty-five teams working all the time. We have a kitchen garden of ten acres, and there are always enough men who can be absolutely trusted on the outside to carry on the work economically."¹

District of Columbia workhouse. At the same session of the National Conference, Mr. W. H. Whittaker of Occoquan, Virginia, described his institution :

"The District of Columbia farm less than four years ago was a wilderness in the hills of Virginia, twenty miles south of Washington. The farm consists of 1,150 acres of land, costing the government \$18 per acre. On this land we have constructed thirty buildings, consisting of dormitories, dining rooms, lounging halls, hospital, horse and dairy barns. These are all one-story buildings, made of wood, with a view of giving ample light and ventilation. The plan for the prisoners is that of the congregate or dormitory system, having no cells, locks or bars about the institution. Two hundred prisoners are taken care of during the night in each dormitory, and as we have 600 male prisoners this requires three buildings. Cots are arranged side by side in these dormitories on raised platforms, and sufficient bedding, consisting of mattress, sheets and pillows, blankets and comforts, is given to each prisoner. All the buildings are steam heated and electric lighted and have ample water, both hot and cold, with modern sewerage.

"During the evening and after the day's work is done and on Sundays, the men are taken to a large building known as the Rest Hall and Library, where they are permitted to talk, play checkers, read the daily newspapers, which are bought for them by the management, and they have access to a library of over 4,000 volumes. On summer evenings and on Sundays the inmates are permitted to take the benches out into the yard where it is possible to enjoy more freedom and have an abundance of fresh air. In one of the buildings referred to there is a shower bath and arrangements where the inmates make their toilets. In this building 125 men can be taken care of at one time. We have no wash basins but have a faucet for each man and the men are all furnished with individual towels and soap.

The fact that prisoners are sent to us on short sentences, the time now being from fifteen days to three years, our average sentence being thirty-five days, makes it very necessary and important that sanitary conditions should be closely looked after. From 10 to 15

¹Proceedings Nat. Conf. Char. & Corr. 1914, pp. 48-50.

per cent of the prisoners sent us, when received, have vermin on their person. This, however, is looked after so closely that though we handle from five to six thousand people a year we are absolutely free from vermin in all of the thirty buildings. In working prisoners we give from fifteen to twenty men to an officer. His part is to direct this number in a humane and intelligent manner and to have them understand it is our purpose to be helpful. With such methods we have very little trouble so far as discipline is concerned.

Work on this 1,150 acres of land consists of building roads, constructing buildings, farming, making brick, crushing stone, building and repairing wagons, painting and whitewashing the buildings, poultry raising, dairying, etc. At the present time we are working seventy horses. These are all cared for by the inmates, without an officer with them, and neither the farm nor the buildings are enclosed by so much as a fence. We lose very few prisoners by escaping, less on an average than two per month. Our results show we get a fair day's work from each of our able-bodied inmates."¹

The scheme is practical. The above citations are included in this bulletin to make clear to the reader that the plan proposed for California is practical and has already been tried out successfully in other states. Others might have been mentioned, but these should silence all doubt as to the feasibility of a system of state institutions for misdemeanants. Financially as well as socially this would be a tremendous improvement over the present county jail system.

¹Proceedings Nat. Conf. Char. & Corr. 1914, pp. 46-47.

LAWS SPECIALLY AFFECTING COUNTY JAILS.**Supervision by State Board of Charities and Corrections.****Inspection and investigation.**

Chap. 683, Stats. 1911.

SEC. 3. The board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, or other agent whom it may authorize, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the state, including the state hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities, and towns of the state, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor. All the persons or officers in charge of or connected with such public institutions, or with the administration of said funds, are hereby required to furnish to the board or its committee or secretary such information and statistics as they may request or require, and allow said board, committee, or secretary free access to all departments of such institutions and to all of their records. * * *

Plans for new jails and for alterations.

* * * All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this section, or any additions or alterations in such buildings shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the board for suggestions and criticism.

Reports and special information.

SEC. 6. Any public officer, superintendent, manager or person in charge of any said public institution, or with the administration of said funds, who refuses or neglects to furnish said board, its committee or secretary, the information and statistics which they may request or require shall be subject to a forfeiture of fifty dollars, to be recovered as provided in section 4 of this act for disobedience of a subpoena.

Records prescribed.

Chap. 338, Stats. 1913.

SECTION 1. It is hereby made the duty of the state board of charities and corrections to prescribe forms of record for the use of the superintendents of county hospitals and almshouses, and jailers in charge of county jails and city prisons, in keeping the records of persons received into or discharged from such county hospitals, almshouses, jails and city prisons.

SEC. 2. Books of record for the records so prescribed by said state board of charities and corrections may be printed at the expense of said board and furnished to such county hospitals and almshouses, county jails and city prisons, at the cost thereof.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the superintendent in charge of any such county hospital or almshouse and the jailer in charge of any such jail or city prison to keep the records prescribed by the state board of charities and corrections as fully and completely as possible, and any such superintendent or jailer who neglects and fails to keep the records thus prescribed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Segregation of Prisoners.

Penal Code, Secs. 1598 and 1599.

§ 1598. *Rooms required in county jails.* Each county jail must contain a sufficient number of rooms to allow all persons belonging to either one of the following classes to be confined separately and distinctly from persons belonging to either of the other classes:

1. Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial;
2. Persons already convicted of crime and held under sentence;
3. Persons detained as witnesses or held under civil process, or under an order imposing punishment for a contempt;
4. Males separately from females.

§ 1599. *Prisoners to be classified.* Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial, persons convicted and under sentence, and persons committed upon civil process, must not be kept or put in the same room, nor shall male and female prisoners (except husband and wife) be kept or put in the same room.

Removal of Prisoners When Jail is Unfit.

Penal Code, Sec. 1603.

§ 1603. *When jail in contiguous county may be used.* When there is no jail in the county, or when the jail becomes unfit or unsafe for the confinement of prisoners, the judge of the superior court may, by a written order filed with the county clerk, designate the jail of a contiguous county for the confinement of the prisoners of his county, or of any of them, and may at any time modify or vacate such order.

Employment of Prisoners.

Penal Code, Sec. 1613.

§ 1613. *Prisoners may be required to labor.* Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, may be required by an order of the board of supervisors to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county.

Political Code, Sec. 4041, subd. 29.

29. *Work prisoners.* To provide for the working of prisoners, confined in the county jail, under judgment of conviction of misdemeanor, under the direction of some responsible person, to be appointed by the sheriff, whose compensation shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month, upon the public grounds, roads, streets, alleys, highways, or public buildings, or in such other places as may be deemed advisable, for the benefit of the county.

Credits for Good Behavior.

Penal Code, Sec. 1614.

§ 1614. *Rules and regulations for the performance of labor.* Credits for good behavior of prisoner confined in county jail. The board of supervisors making such order may prescribe and enforce the rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed, and provide

clothing of such a distinctive character for said prisoners as such board, in its discretion, may deem proper. For each month in which the prisoner appears, by the record, to have given a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules and regulations, and that his conduct is reported by the officer in charge of the jail to be positively good, five days shall, with the consent of the board of supervisors, be deducted from his term of sentence.

Care of Women Prisoners.

Penal Code, Sec. 1616.

§ 1616. *Care of female prisoners in county jails.* Whenever any female prisoner or prisoners are confined in any county jail in the state, and no regular jail matron has been appointed, there shall be designated by the sheriff some suitable woman who shall have immediate care of such female prisoner or prisoners. Such female prisoners shall be so kept that they can not see or be seen by, or converse with, any male prisoners confined in said jail, and it shall be unlawful for any male officer or jailer to search the person of any female prisoner, or to enter into the room or cell occupied by any female prisoner, except in the company of such matron or woman having the care of such female prisoner.

Care of Juvenile Prisoners.

Chap. 631, Stats. 1915, Sec. 14.

* * * No court, judge, magistrate or peace officer shall commit a person under sixteen years of age to any jail or prison, before trial and conviction, or detain such person therein; but if any such person is not released pending such hearing, he may be committed to the care and custody of a sheriff, constable or other peace officer, who shall keep such person in a detention home or some other suitable place outside of the enclosure of any jail or prison, as the court may direct. When any person under sixteen years of age shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced or confined, it shall be unlawful to confine such person in the same room, yard or enclosure with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such person to come or remain in contact with such adult convicts or prisoners.

Food, Clothing, and Bedding Furnished by Sheriff.

Penal Code, Sec. 1611.

§ 1611. *Sheriff to receive all persons duly committed.* The sheriff must receive all persons committed to jail by competent authority, and provide them with necessary food, clothing, and bedding, for which he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation, to be determined by the board of supervisors, and, except as provided in the next section, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Parole of Prisoners in City and County Jails.

Chap. 230, Stats. 1913.

SECTION 1. A board of three parole commissioners for each county in this state, consisting of the sheriff and the district attorney of each said county and the chief of police (or other chief or sole peace officer) of every city which now is or hereafter may be the county seat of any such county, is hereby created for each such county, which board shall and must as a board of parole commissioners for and in each county, and make and establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned in the county jail of said county, or in the city jail of any city in any county, or in any such jail as the prisoner of any city, or in any other jail in any such county, after judgment of conviction for the commission of a misdemeanor, may be allowed to go upon parole outside of any jail in which he is or may be hereafter imprisoned, but to remain, while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the board of parole commissioners establishing the rule and regulations for his parole, and subject, at any time, to be taken back within the enclosure of any such jail. Full power to make, establish and enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and imprison any prisoner so upon parole, is hereby conferred upon each such board of parole commissioners; and its written order shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named in such order to authorize them, or any of them, to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of all chiefs of police, marshals of cities and villages, sheriffs of counties, constables, and all other police and peace officers of this state to execute any such order in like manner as ordinary criminal process. If any prisoner so paroled shall leave the county in which he was or is or hereafter may be so imprisoned without permission from the board of parole commissioners granting his parole, he shall be arrested as an escaped prisoner and held as such.

SEC. 2. The board of parole commissioners created by this amendment of said act shall be the successor to and the substitute for the board of parole commissioners specified in section 1 of said act prior to this amendment thereof, and shall have, possess and enforce the powers, rights and duties as to prisoners paroled by such former board, as such former board had, possessed and could enforce. Upon the taking effect of this act, such former board of parole commissioners shall cease to exist.

The above is by no means a complete list of the laws which affect the administration of county jails, but those cited are worthy of special attention. Of this list the statutes most frequently violated are those pertaining to segregation of prisoners and the care of women and juveniles. The provision for removal of prisoners from an unfit jail is rarely taken advantage of, although there are numerous cases where this might quite properly be done.

The feeding of prisoners gives rise to a wide divergence of opinion as to what constitutes a "reasonable compensation," for the allowance

varies from 10 cents a day in Santa Clara County to \$1.05 in El Dorado County.

The following bill was introduced into the 1915 legislature and received favorable consideration from the senate committee on prisons and reformatories, but failed for financial reasons:

Senate Bill No. 317.

An act to provide for the care and confinement of certain delinquents in correctional institutions, to establish two correctional institutions, to provide for the government thereof, and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There are hereby established two correctional institutions to be known as the northern state farm and the southern state farm, the first to be located north of the second standard parallel south of Mt. Diablo base line, and the other south of such parallel, in locations that will best serve the interests of the state, for the confinement and care of such male prisoners as are now sentenced to serve terms of imprisonment in county jails.

SEC. 2. The object of such farms shall be to secure state institutions for the detention and security of persons sentenced thereto as herein provided, and giving to them such industrial occupation as will tend to improve their general physical, mental and moral welfare; said industrial occupation shall be carried on in the open air as far as practicable.

SEC. 3. The management of said institutions shall be by a board of five managers, which shall be known as "the board of managers of state farms," to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of four years, except that two members of the first board appointed shall hold office for a term of two years and thereafter their successors shall be appointed for a term of four years. The governor shall designate the two members appointed for the short term in his commissions of appointment. Whenever a vacancy occurs the appointment to fill the same shall be for the remainder of the term. Such managers shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their reasonable traveling and other official expenses.

SEC. 4. The board of managers shall appoint a general superintendent, a superintendent of agriculture, for each of said farms and such other officers and keepers as may be necessary for the proper management thereof.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the board of managers to select, and with the approval of the state board of control, to purchase not less than three hundred acres of land for each of said farms.

SEC. 6. After the purchase of such sites, the board of managers shall construct such buildings as may be necessary for the reception and custody of inmates. As soon as said farms are ready for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the board of managers to officially notify the governor of that fact. It shall be the duty of the governor upon receipt of such notification to issue his proclamation declaring that such farm or farms are ready to receive inmates and upon the issuance of such proclamation it shall be lawful to sentence to such farm or farms, any persons, convicted of the violation of any law as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. Upon the issuance of the proclamation by the governor, that said state farms, or either of them, is ready to receive inmates, the judges of the superior courts, police judges, justices of the peace and other magistrates, except as hereinafter provided, shall sentence all male persons who are of the age of eighteen years, and who have been convicted of the violation of any law or ordinance, the punishment for which as now fixed by law may be imprisonment in any county jail or workhouse for sixty days or more, to the state farm in the district as hereinbefore described in which the courthouse of said county may be located; *provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing the imposition of a fine in lieu of imprisonment where the same is now provided by law; *and provided, further*, that any male person who shall be sentenced upon conviction in any of said courts to pay a fine and to be imprisoned until such fine is paid, shall if such fine exceeds the sum of sixty dollars, and is not paid within two days after said fine is imposed, be taken to said state farm and be there confined until such judgment is satisfied. This section shall not be construed to prevent any court in its discretion from committing any person to either the Preston School of Industry or Whittier State School or from placing any such person upon probation as is provided by law.

SEC. 8. The board of managers shall make all needful rules and regulations for the transaction of its business and for the management and government of said farms and shall determine the number, title and duties of all officers and employees, except as herein otherwise provided, and shall fix the salaries thereof.

SEC. 9. The superintendent shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties, make and file with the board of managers an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the same, and file a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars running to the State of California, and with sureties to be approved by said board conditioned upon the faithful performance of his said duties. He shall thereupon, subject to the regulations prescribed by the board, be invested with the custody of the lands, buildings and all other property belonging to and under the

control of said farm, subject to the discretion of said board and shall account to it in such manner as it may require for all property entrusted to him and all moneys received by him as such superintendent, for said farm or any of its inmates. He shall appoint, except as hereinbefore provided, all officers and employees of said farm who shall hold office at his pleasure, except as otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10. The sentence of persons to either of said state farms, from any county whose courthouse is more than two hundred and fifty miles by nearest railroad connection from either of said state farms, shall be optional with the court making the sentence.

SEC. 11. It is hereby made the duty of police courts and justices of the peace, within three days after any person has been sentenced by them to either of said state farms, to file a transcript of their docket, showing the sentence in such case, with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which they reside.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to convey to said state farms all persons sentenced thereto within his county and he shall receive therefor such compensation as may be prescribed by law for conveying prisoners to the state prisons, such compensation to be paid by the county.

SEC. 13. The board of managers may at any time change the line of division between the two districts as herein prescribed, and may order that any county may sentence prisoners to whichever of said farms is most convenient of access or can best care for such prisoners; and unless otherwise ordered, counties on the dividing line herein described shall be considered in that district in which the county courthouse is located.

SEC. 14. All prisoners committed to said state farms shall be employed in work on or about its buildings, roads and any work of the horticulture or agricultural character or in dairy work or such other work as may be practicable.

SEC. 15. For each and every person hereinafter sentenced to either of said farms, the county from which the sentence is made shall pay into the state treasury the sum of twelve dollars per month during the time said person is held at said farm and at that rate for each fraction of a month.

SEC. 16. It is hereby made the duty of the clerk of the superior court of the county to certify to the county auditor during the months of April and November of each and every year the names, ages and terms of sentence of all prisoners sentenced to either of said state farms for the period of six months previous to the first days of said April and November of each year, and the time served by each of said prisoners at such state farms, and the amounts due from the county by reason thereof to the state treasurer for such period of six months. The said

clerk shall also file a duplicate of such certificate with the county treasurer, and it is further made the duty of the county treasurer, during the settlement or at the time of the settlement with the state, during the months of May and December of each year, to pay to the state treasurer, through the state controller, the amount so found to be due to the state by reason of such sentences.

SEC. 17. It is hereby made the duty of the superintendent of each of said farms to send by mail to the clerk of the superior court of the county, between the first and fifth days of April and November of each year the names of all persons at his said farm under sentence from that county during any time within the six months previous to the first days of said April and November, and the length of time during the said period of six months that each of said persons has remained at his said farm, and if any of said persons have been discharged, paroled or have escaped, that fact and the date thereof.

SEC. 18. It shall also be the duty of the superintendent of each of said farms to transmit to the state treasurer, during the months of April and November of each and every year, a statement covering the period of six months previous to the first days of said April and November, made up in the alphabetical order of counties, giving from each of said counties the names of all persons received, the length of time each person has remained at said farm, and the amount due from the county to the state on account thereof, and also the total amount due from the county to the state by virtue of such services.

SEC. 19. In case there is a discrepancy between the amount claimed to be due from the state from any county, under this act, by the county treasurer and the superintendent of the state farm, such difference shall be adjusted and the amount which shall be paid fixed by the state controller.

SEC. 20. Upon the discharge of all persons from such farms or either of them, they shall be furnished with respectable clothing and transportation to the county from which such person was sentenced. The cost of such clothing and transportation shall be borne by the state, and shall be included among the operating expenses of said farms.

SEC. 21. The board of managers shall have power to grant paroles to persons sentenced to such farms, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

SEC. 22. The superintendent of each of said farms shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as shall be provided in accordance with this act, any person committed to said farm and to return to said state farm any person who may have escaped therefrom.

SEC. 23. Every judge of the superior court, police judge, justice of the peace or other magistrate, who shall commit any person convicted of a misdemeanor to either of said state farms hereby created, shall sentence such person for an indeterminate period, of not less than sixty days or more than one year. It shall be the duty of the board of managers of said farms to determine and fix the period of detention of all persons sentenced to said farms within the limits of the indeterminate sentence.

SEC. 24. There is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred forty-one thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, of which the sum of fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for the purchase of the land for said farms, the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the construction of necessary buildings thereon and for the purchase of the necessary stock and implements, and the sum of forty-one thousand dollars for the maintenance of said farms for the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years.

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